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MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL DEBATES.

ELEVENTH SESSION OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL UNDER THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ACT, 1935.

Volume XXI (Nos. 4-15).

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TRUTH ALONE TRIUMPHS

PERSONNEL OF THE GOVERNMENT OF MADRAS.

GOVERNOR OF MADRAS.

HIS EXCELLENCY COMMODORE MAHARAJA RAOL SHRI SIR
KRISHNA KUMARSINHJI BHAVSINHJI, K.C.S.I., MAHA-
RAJA OF BHAVNAGAR.

MEMBERS OF THE COUNCIL OF MINISTERS.

- 1 THE HON. SRI P. S. KUMARASWAMI RAJA, *Premier.*
- 2 THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN, *Public Health Minister.*
- 3 THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM, *Public Works Minister.*
- 4 THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI, *Finance Minister.*
- 5 THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI, *Land Revenue Minister.*
- 6 THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI, *Local Administration Minister.*
- 7 THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON, *Education Minister.*
- 8 THE HON. SRI A. B. SHETTY, *Agriculture Minister.*
- 9 THE HON. SRI B. PARAMESWARAN, *Rural Development Minister.*
- 10 THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI, *Prohibition Minister.*
- 11 THE HON. SRI C. PERUMALSAMI REDDI, *Industries Minister.*
- 12 THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA, *Food Minister.*

MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

PRINCIPAL OFFICERS.

President.

THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU.

Deputy President.

SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAYUDU.

Panel of Chairmen.

SRI S. JAYARAM REDDI.

MRS. M. N. CLUBWALA.

DR. SYED TAJUDDIN.

SRI R. RAMAKRISHNA NAYUDU.

Secretary.

SRI M. SURYA RAO, B.A., B.L.

MEMBERS OF THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
1 Abdul Latif Farookhi	.. Madras North Central, Muhammadan.
2 Adityan, S. B., M.A., Bar.-at-Law.	NOMINATED.
3 Ahamed Ibrahim, K. T. M., B.A., B.L.	Madras South, Muhammadan.
4 Bhima Rao, B., B.A., B.L.	.. Bellary, General.
5 Clubwala, Mrs. M. N. ..	.. NOMINATED.
6 Gopalakrishnayya, Adusumilli ..	Krishna, General.
7 Govindacharyulu, A. ..	.. West Godavari, General.
8 Gurubatham, Dr. S. ..	.. NOMINATED.
9 Hameed Sultan Maricair, V. ..	Madras South Central, Muhammadan.
10 Hensman, Mrs. M. ..	.. NOMINATED.
11 Jagannatham, H. M. ..	.. Do.
12 Jayaram Reddi, S., B.A. ..	.. Ramnad, General.
13 John, Dr. V. K. ..	.. Indian Christian.
14 Krishnamurti, D. ..	.. NOMINATED.
15 Kumaraswami Mudaliyar, Medai Dalavoi.	Tirunelveli, General.
16 Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar, Dr. A., M.D., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.C.O.G., F.A.C.S.	NOMINATED.
17 Madhava Menon, The Hon. Sri Kozhipurath, B.A., B.L. (<i>Minister</i>).	Malabar, General.
18 Manjaya Hegde, D. ..	.. South Kanara, General.
19 Manathunainatha Desigar, K. ..	Tanjore, General.
20 Muhammad Rahimutulla, K. ..	Madras North, Muhammadan.
21 Nagappa Chettiyar, V. Vr. N. Ar.	Ramnad, General.
22 Narayana Menon, M. ..	.. Malabar, General.
23 Narayana Rao, Mothey ..	.. West Godavari, General.
24 Narayanaswami Nayudu, B. ..	Krishna, General.
25 Natarajan, K., B.A., B.L. ..	Tanjore, General.
26 Perumalsami Reddi, The Hon. Sri C. (<i>Minister</i>).	North Arcot, General.
27 Pathy, A. R. L. ..	.. NOMINATED.
28 Purushotham, Thuraga ..	.. East Godavari, General.
29 Rajan, The Hon. Dr. T. S. S. (<i>Leader and Minister</i>).	Tiruchirappalli, General.
30 Ramabhadraraju, Nadimpalli ..	.. East Godavari, General.
31 Ramakrishna Nayudu, R. ..	.. Coimbatore cum Nilgiris, General.

Name of member.	Name and class of constituency.
32 Ramakrishna Raju, The Hon. Sri R. B. (<i>President</i>).	Chittoor, General.
33 Ramanatham Chettiayr, S. A. S. Rm.	.. Tanjore, General.
34 Rama Rau, Dr. U. ..	.. Madras City, General.
35 Ramaswamy Reddiar, O. P. ..	.. South Arcot, General.
36 Ranga Reddi, N. ..	.. Cuddapah, General.
37 Roche Victoria, The Hon. Sri J. L. P. (<i>Minister</i>).	Sri Indian Christian.
38 Rodriguez, A. S. T. F. ..	Do.
39 Sadagopa Mudaliyar, S. K. ..	Salem, General.
40 Sankara Reddi, N. ...	Kurnool, General.
41 Sarma, P. R. K. ...	NOMINATED.
42 Shaik Rowther, S. K. ..	Madras West Coast, Muhammadan.
43 Srinivasan, Dr. P. S. ..	Chingleput, General.
44 Subbarama Reddi, L. ..	Nellore, General.
45 Sudarsanam, Maddi ..	Guntur, General.
46 Sunjarama Ayyar, M. K. ..	Mathurai, General.
47 Suryanarayana Rao, R. ..	NOMINATED.
48 Tajuddin, Dr. Syed ..	Madras South Central, Muhammadan.
49 Uppi, K. ..	Madras West Coast, Muhammadan.
50 Veerabhadra Rao, Colluru ..	Visakhapatnam, General.
51 Veerabhadraswami, P. ..	Do.
52 Veeraswami, Bikkina ..	East Godavari, General.
53 Venkatachalamaji, N. ..	Visakhapatnam, General.
54 Venkata Reddi, G., B.A., B.L. ..	Anantapur, General.
55 Venkataswami Nayudu, K. (<i>Deputy President</i>).	Madras City, General.

THE MADRAS LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.

Monday, the 14th November 1949.

The House met in the Council Chamber, Fort St. George, at eleven of the clock Mr. President (THE HON. SRI R. B. RAMAKRISHNA RAJU) in the Chair.

I.—QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS.

STARRED QUESTIONS.

Listed posts of District Judges.

* 1 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: “ Will the Hon. the Premier be pleased to state—

(a) the number of listed posts of District Judges reserved for the members of the Madras Judicial Service;

(b) whether the reserved posts are being filled up regularly;

(c) whether it is a fact that since 1943 the permanent vacancies occurring in the posts have not been filled up;

(d) whether it is a fact that some of the officers who have been acting in these posts even continuously have since retired;

(e) whether these retired officers are eligible for pensions only on the substantive salaries of the posts held by them before their promotion;

(f) whether the Government have now under consideration the question of filling up vacancies which have occurred since 1943;

(g) if the answer to (f) is in the affirmative, whether those still in service and those who have already retired will share the benefits;

(h) if the answer to (f) is in the negative, whether the Government will state the considerations which have made them not to fill up these vacancies; and

(i) whether a certain number of posts of District Judges is filled up by direct recruitment, and if so, when the last recruitment took place?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON (on behalf of Hon. the Premier):—“(a) Twelve.

“(b) & (c) Since 1943 the permanent vacancies occurring in the listed posts of District Judges have not been filled up on account of the operation of the three-year rule enunciated by the Secretary of State and the decisions taken at the Premiers' Conference in October 1946.

“(d). Some of the listed post holders who were acting as District Judges continuously were not confirmed as they reached the age of superannuation within three years from the date of their promotion. They also retired subsequently as acting District Judges.

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- “(e) Ordinarily acting District Judges in common with all other Government servants are eligible for pension based on their substantive pay only. However, certain acting District Judges, who retired without confirmation on account of the operation of the three-year rule, were permitted to count towards their average emoluments for purposes of pension, their officiating pay as District Judges for the periods during which they could be shown against substantive vacancies. For other periods, they were permitted to count about half of their officiating pay as District Judges with reference to the new concession applicable to officers who officiated in higher posts during the period between 3rd September 1939 and 31st December 1947. Officiating District Judges who could not be shown against substantive vacancies for any period were permitted to count only about half their officiating pay as District Judges with reference to the above concession.
- “(f) The question of filling up vacancies which have occurred since 1943 is not now under consideration of the Government. The proposals regarding confirmation of certain District Judges who were acting continuously prior to the 15th August 1947 and who were not affected by the three-year rule or by the decisions taken at the Premiers' Conference held in October 1946 were not, however, approved by the Government of India. They will be confirmed in the corresponding posts in the Provincial Higher Judicial Service soon after its formation.
- “(g) Does not arise.
- “(h) The Secretary of State issued a direction that acting District Judges who would reach the age of superannuation within three years from the date of their promotion should not be confirmed. It was also decided at the Premiers' Conference held at Delhi in October 1946 that permanent appointments to listed posts as they became vacant should be kept in abeyance and officers should be confirmed in the corresponding posts in the new Administrative Service on the Executive side and in the New Provincial Higher Judicial Service on the Judicial side. The Provincial Higher Judicial Service is under formation. The vacancies will be filled up soon after the formation of that service.
- “(i) Out of the 12 posts set apart for listed post holders on the Judicial side, 5 posts were reserved for direct recruitment from the Bar and 7 posts were reserved for promotees. The last recruitment took place in 1946.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ Will the Government consider the desirability of confirming those people as District Judges who are already there now ? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ That is what I have stated in the answer, namely, that when the Higher Judicial Service is formed, the question of their confirmation will be taken up.”

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SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ May I know why this distinction of listed posts is kept up even after the advent of independence ? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ There is no question of the listed posts being kept up; those who were recruited before 1947 will continue as such and the others will be confirmed after the formation of the Higher Judicial Service.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know if the Government have framed the rules for the Higher Provincial Judicial Service? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ It is under consideration.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Is there any proposal to revive the system of direct recruitment? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ It is under examination.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Are any principles laid down for the confirmation of those people who have acted as District Judges; is it on account of length of service or with reference to merit or otherwise they will be confirmed? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ It will be decided after the formation of the Service and the rules will deal with the question.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ Are the orders passed by the Secretary of State for India still in force? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ No.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know if for the I.A.S. men some posts are also reserved in the Higher Judicial Service? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ The I.A.'s has nothing to do with the Higher Judicial Service.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ What is the method of direct recruitment which the Government propose to adopt in case they revive direct recruitment? ”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ I did not say that we propose to revive the system of direct recruitment; all that I said is that it is under examination.”

Transfer of certain District Medical Officers.

* 2 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Health be pleased to state—

(a) whether it is a fact that some transfers of District Medical Officers have been made violating the rule that ordinarily an officer should not be transferred from a place before he completes three years; and

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(b) whether, and if so, what public interests are involved in the transfers referred to in clause (a)?

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—“(a) & (b) There is no statutory rule that District Medical Officers should not be transferred from one station to another before completion of three years service in the former station. But in practice, District Medical Officers are not transferred before completion of three years' service in a station, except for important administrative reason or on public grounds. Very few transfers of District Medical Officers were ordered in recent months. The grounds for transfer being confidential, cannot be divulged.”

Port and Marine funds.

* 3 Q.—**SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—**Will the Hon. the Minister for Public Works be pleased to state—

(a) whether Port and Marine funds are constituted in the Province, and, if so, what the amounts to their credit at the end of 1947-48 were;

(b) what the methods for augmenting these funds are;

(c) what the purposes for which these funds have been constituted are;

(d) whether at any time amounts have been drawn from these funds for carrying out the purposes mentioned in answer to (c);

(e) what the expenditure has been for various purposes;

(f) whether the Government have under consideration a scheme for the development of minor ports;

(g) whether grants for purposes other than those for which the funds are constituted are permissible;

(h) whether it is a fact that the Government have made a grant or sanctioned a loan to a shipping company for the purchase of a steamer;

(i) what the conditions governing such grants or loans are;

(j) whether the procedure prescribed under the State-aid to Industries Act was followed before making the grant or loan; and

(k) whether the Government will place on the table of the House the conditions governing the grant or loan?

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“(a) to (k) Attention is invited to the paper ^a placed on the table of the House.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know whether giving loans out of the Minor Ports Fund is one of the objects of the Fund?”

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THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The loan has been sanctioned in the interests of the development of the Port.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Will the plying of a lonely steamer between Colombo and Tuticorin likely to develop the port? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Without that there will be no service between Colombo and Tuticorin and thus the Post will certainly deteriorate.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, whether other applications were invited before this loan was considered favourably? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The Government did not invite any applications to start the service ; there was an applicant who wanted it and without that aid, he would not be able to start the service and therefore, the Government decided to give the loan.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, under what provisions of the law this loan was given? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ There is no law against the grant of this loan.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Was shipping treated as an industry before the loan was granted? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The loan was not granted under the State Aid to Industries Act.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, whether all the rules framed under the State Aid to Industries Act were observed in the matter of the grant of the loan to the Company? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ I said that the loan was not granted under the State Aid to Industries Act, because the Government did not consider this as from the point of view of aid to industry.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Under what statutory provision of the law was this loan granted? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ We have been making grants from the Fund for aiding dispensaries, for coffee houses and so on. This is a loan for aiding a service but for which, there could not have been any between this Port and Colombo.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ How can the Government grant such loans without any statutory authority? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The Government can grant such loans ; there is nothing preventing the Government from sanctioning the loans.”

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Are there any cases of the grant of loans similar to the one that has been given by the Government without reference to any statutory authority? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ Even out of the Port Fund, we have granted loans to certain other funds, but I would like to have notice for particulars in this behalf.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Would it not have been better in public interests if the application received from this company had been published and objections if any invited and then to give the loan? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ The Government did not consider that public interests would have in any way suffered by adopting the procedure they have followed.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ Would it not have been better to publish such applications before granting the loan? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ This was a special case and the Government did not consider it necessary to publish applications.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Is this a public or a private company, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—“ It is a public company.”

Subsidy for new wells in the West Godavari district.

* 4 Q.—M. NARAYANA RAO :—Will the Hon. the Minister for Land Revenue be pleased to state—

(a) the amount of subsidy to be given for digging new wells under the Grow More Food Campaign in the West Godavari district in the year 1949-50;

(b) whether it is a fact that rich and influential ryots are given subsidies and the poor and needy ryot is neglected; and

(c) whether there is any principle in the matter of distribution?

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ (a) A sum of Rs. 1,75,000 has been allotted to the West Godavari district for payment of well subsidy loans during 1949-50.

“ (b) The Government have no reason to think that the position is as stated by the hon. Member.

“ (c) The following are the main considerations which the grant of subsidies under the New Wells Subsidy Scheme 1949-50 :—

(1) As the amount of subsidy is advanced as a loan under the Land Improvement Loans Act in the first instance, only such ryots as can furnish sufficient security for the loan will be granted the subsidy.

(2) Preference will be given to applications for sinking wells in wet lands. Two-thirds of the amounts earmarked for

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payment of subsidy loans is allotted for wells in wet lands. The Board of Revenue has however been authorized to vary this proportion, if it is necessary to do so, in predominantly dry districts.

(3) The maximum number of wells in any one village for which subsidies will be granted under the scheme to any individual is 5. There is however no limit so far as co-operative societies and companies are concerned.

(4) Before the subsidy is advanced the site of the work should be inspected and approved by the Local Revenue Official so that he may satisfy himself that the work when completed will result in substantially more food being grown."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—" May I know the number of applications received and how many out of them have been granted subsidies? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I do not have that information with me, Sir."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—" Has there been any undue delay in the disposal of applications for subsidies? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" So far I have had no complaints in this regard, but if my hon. Friend has got any complaint, I would suggest that he may tell me and I will try to correct it."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—" May I know whether it is the policy of the Government to give preference to cultivating peasants over absentee landlords in the matter of the grant of subsidies? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The whole object of the scheme Sir, is to help in the growing of more food and if that object is achieved, loans will be granted."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Is it not a fact that there has been misuse of these loans in many cases? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I do not believe that there was a misuse of the loan in many cases. It is quite possible that there are a few cases in which the money has been misused; and Government have ordered to see that there is strict supervision over the distribution of these moneys and also the execution of works."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" May I know whether any recovery has been made? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" There are a few cases in which recovery has been made."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Is it a fact that more than fifty per cent of the wells for which subsidies have been given have not been dug at all? "

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THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ It is not possible to say like that, because there are a number of schemes. There is what is called, the accelerated scheme, there is the original scheme, there is the 1948-49 scheme, and there is the 1949-50 scheme. In the old scheme several wells have been completed; and in cases, in that scheme, where there has been no completion of the wells, recovery of moneys advanced has been ordered, and recovery is going on. So far as the later schemes are concerned it is quite probable that in some cases wells have not been completed, while some of them have not been taken up for execution.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ Is it a fact that the Government are going to discontinue the well subsidy scheme? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ This question arose during question time in the Assembly, and there I said what the intention of the Government of India is in the matter. After that I have had occasion to know the view of the Government of India through Mr. S. K. Patil, the Food Commissioner. We have been told that as there have been large abuses of this subsidy in several provinces they are going to stop this well-sinking subsidy. But their idea, if possible, is not to grant in the form of cash but by way of indirect help, like, land revenue remission, giving of materials necessary for sinking of wells at subsidised rates and such other concessions. And we have represented to the Government of India that in Madras cases of abuse of these subsidies have not been so numerous as in other provinces. So the Government of India have now said that they are agreeable to consider the case of Madras for the continuance of the scheme, and so it will be examined by them.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ While the well subsidy scheme has not been very much successful, will Government consider the advisability of having the wells sunk by their own departmental men, taking some money from the ryots instead of giving the money? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, as I have said in the other House, it is a question of opinion. I find, as I said in the other House there is a large volume of opinion in favour of the continuance of the well subsidy scheme, and the scheme was very much appreciated. Of course there was one voice differing from that view there, as I see here also the hon. Member saying it has not been a success. But Government feel that the scheme has been successful. The suggestion of the hon. Member is not feasible. I do not think people will come forward to give an advance. Further Government are not prepared to invite upon themselves the responsibility of fulfilling the work in view of the work of Grow More Food Scheme and repair of tanks they have already undertaken.”

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MR. PRESIDENT :—“ May I know what is the exact position today in the matter? Are you paying the subsidies or stopped them pending the correspondence with the Government of India? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ We have already instructed the Collectors of districts, on the basis of the letter of the Government of India, to stop distribution of loans. But, as I have already said, we have had discussions with the Government of India representative a few days back on the question, and he has said that the question will be re-examined.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ May I draw the attention of the Hon. Minister to the statement of the Food Commissioner to the Government of India reported in today's papers that the old system would continue? ”

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ I have also seen it in the newspaper; but I have not had direct information.”

Rates of dearness allowance granted to Government servants.

* 5 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Finance be pleased to state—

(a) what the rates of dearness allowance granted to various classes of Government servants are;

(b) whether the rates are based on any data such as the cost of living index;

(c) whether the Government servants are in receipt of any other allowances besides dearness allowance and if so, what they are and what the rates of such allowances are;

(d) whether the servants of local bodies and municipalities are also entitled to similar allowances;

(e) whether the Government have received representations requesting for higher rates of dearness allowance; and

(f) how the Government have dealt with these representations?

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ (a) A copy of the consolidated order showing the rates of dearness allowance admissible to Provincial Government servants is placed on the table.

“ (b) The rates of dearness allowance are fixed by the Government taking into consideration the increase in the cost of living and the ability of the Government to meet the expenditure on the payment of the allowance.

“ (c) House-rent allowance is allowed in addition to dearness allowance to Government servants on pay not exceeding

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Rs. 150 per mensem who are employed in Madras City or in mufassal towns with a population of 50,000 and above. The rates are as follows:—

	Madras City.	Municipal towns with a population of 50,000 and above.
	RS.	RS.
(A) Government servants in receipt of a pay of less than Rs. 40 per mensem.	5	3
(B) Government servants in receipt of a pay of Rs. 40 or more but not more than Rs. 80.	7	5
(C) (i) Government servants in receipt of pay exceeding Rs. 80 but not exceeding Rs. 100.	10 per cent of pay subject to a minimum of Rs. 10.	7
(ii) Government servants in receipt of pay exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 150 per mensem	Do.	10

“ The concession has been extended to the district headquarters, towns of Anantapur, Kurnool, Chittoor and Cuddapah.

“ (d) All servants of local boards and municipal councils are entitled to dearness allowance at Government rates. The Government have also sanctioned the payment of house rent allowance to the employees of such of the municipal councils and district boards as can meet the expenditure from their own funds. The principles governing the payment of the allowance to Government servants are applicable to the servants of district boards and municipal councils as well.

“ (e) Yes.

“ (f) The request for enhancement of the rates of dearness allowance has not been complied with as the expenditure involved is considerable and as it is impossible for the Government in their present financial position to increase their expenditure on the payment of dearness allowance.”

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—“ Do Government consider that the rate of dearness allowance they give is quite adequate compared to the cost of living at the present day? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ We are aware that the cost of living index is going up; but hon. Member must also consider the inability of the Government to pay any more increase of dearness allowance.”

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—“ Will not Government pay at least a living wage to their Government servants? ”

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Payment of living wage may be applicable to Government servants in industrial concerns but not to other Government servants.”

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—“ May I know whether Government pay a living wage, minimum wage or fair wage to their employees? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ So far Government have not accepted to give any such living wage to their employees.”

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—“ May I know whether skilled and unskilled workers are paid at different rates of daily and house-rent allowances in the School of Arts? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ A separate question may be put.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ Have Government decided not to increase the dearness allowance of their servants? Have they considered the possibility of increasing it? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I would not be correct if I say they have not considered it.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, are they not setting a bad example to other employers when Government are not going to give a living wage to their employees? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Other employers employ people with a profit motive. But Government do not employ them with a profit motive.”

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—“ May I know for whose benefit Government are preparing the cost of living index, if it is not for themselves? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ For the benefit of the public.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Is it not also for the benefit of Government that the cost of living index is prepared? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ There is no liability to follow it up.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Regarding the employees of Government, is it not a fact that the scale of allowances given to them have some corresponding relation with the cost of living? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The capacity of Government to pay should also be considered.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, whether in respect of employees engaged in Government industries such as Government workshop the rates of dearness allowance are not more than those granted to ordinary Government employees? ”

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“It is not desirable to draw a distinction between industrial concerns and non-industrial concerns. It must be on a par with numerous Government employees as otherwise there will be an invidious distinction.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“Are Government aware that in the day-to-day industrial disputes awards on account of the quantum of wages allowances, etc., to be paid are being given, and Government are unable to enforce their decision; whereas what the trade unions recommend is much higher than what Government gives to its employees?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“I cannot be expected to be familiar with what is all happening elsewhere, because it is not a matter pertaining to my department.”

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—“May I know whether Government have made any provision or intend to make any provision for giving a higher amount of dearness allowance to their employees in centres like Ellore where the cost of living index is considerably higher than that of Madras?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“There is no such proposal.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“Are Government aware of the distress of pensioners who are not given adequate dearness allowance?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“We are familiar with very many distresses; but our distress also must be known by the public.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“May I know whether Government would bring down the increased cost of living, at least, to the extent to which they are themselves responsible?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“We are taking all possible steps to see that the cost of living comes down; but it does not come down.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“Are not bus fares increased only last week due to the increased cost of living?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“Not to my knowledge.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“Will the Hon. Minister inquire and see that the rates of fares are brought down to the former level?”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“I do not wish to take the information of my hon. Friend; because I know the bus fares have not been increased recently.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“Will the Hon. Minister be pleased to take the information I now give and take steps to bring down the rate of fares to the former level?”

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THE HON SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I know that the hon. Member is not correct, and so I am not prepared to act on his information.”

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ I have paid actually enhanced fare.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ Perhaps the hon. Member has paid more unknowingly.” (Laughter.)

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—“ No, Sir, I paid two annas and got a ticket for two annas.”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I am afraid you have paid more.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know whether any officer of Government is empowered to examine municipalities and local bodies which can afford to pay dearness allowances are paying them regularly? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ As far as I am aware all local bodies are paying dearness allowance at the rate sanctioned by Government. The Inspector of Local Boards and Municipal Councils is certainly competent to look into the matter.”

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—“ May I know what steps the Central and Provincial Governments have taken to inquire into the causes responsible for the rise in price index, and have they set up any machinery to see what are the conditions under which price index can be stabilised? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ It is the business of the Government of India to find it out; it is not purely the business of the Local Government. Whatever inquiry the Central Government holds is for the whole of India. I do not know whether they have enquired into the matter.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Should not this Government, being aware of the rising cost of living, make a representation to the Government of India about it instead of sitting quiet with folded hands? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ What is the sort of representation the hon. Member wants the Local Government to make, I do not know.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Dr. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar asked a question, ‘ what steps are being taken by the Provincial Government to examine the causes that are attributable to the rising cost of living index? ’ The Hon. Minister simply replied that it is the work of the Government of India; it is not the responsibility of the Provincial Government. I ask, why should you not, when you know, in your Province, the cost of living index is rising, ask the Government of India to have the point examined instead of saying, ‘ it is not our concern? ’ ”

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THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ The Government of India are fully aware through their Economic Adviser of the cost of living index in all the Provinces, and so there is no need for any Provincial Government to make a representation in the matter.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Are Government aware that the increase in sales tax is one of the main reasons for the increase in the cost of living? ” (Laughter.)

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ No, I do not agree with the hon. Member.” (Laughter.)

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Will Government consider the payment of adequate dearness allowance to the poor pensioners? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ When our financial affairs are in a much better position we will consider it.”

11-30
a.m.

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, if it is not a fact that the Foodgrains Investigation Committee which recently visited Madras, pointed out that it was the enhancement of the sales tax which contributed, to some extent, the rise in the cost of living index? ”

THE HON. SRI B. GOPALA REDDI :—“ I have seen their statement, Sir, and I have also discussed with them in the matter. Their views are no more authoritative than the views of the Provincial Government.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Mr. President, Sir, we should like to have a half-an-hour debate on this question under rule 14, because this is a very important matter, which is agitating the public mind at the present time.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ We have already spent nearly half-an-hour over this question, but my own feeling is that hon. Members are digressing far away from the question on the paper. I have allowed such questions, although they are not strictly relevant to the main question, because this is a very important matter. If, in spite of this, the Hon. Leader of the Opposition wants a half-an-hour debate still further, I do not think it is proper to allow such a debate.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“ Sir, the cost of living is a very very important matter, and it is essential that the public should know about this and therefore we should like to have the debate. If it is not allowed now, at least we should be allowed to do so in the Food debate, which is coming in the course of this session.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ Apart from that, it is not possible to have the debate to-day, because we are rising to-day at 1-30.”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ Mr. President, the general discussion on the Demand for Supplementary Grants is coming up next week, and hon. Members can have their say on this matter at that time, Sir.”

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Education tax levied by municipal councils and local boards.

* 6 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO: Will the Hon. the Minister for Education be pleased to state—

(a) the municipal councils and local boards in the Province which are levying the education tax and the maximum and the minimum rates of such tax;

(b) the receipts from the education tax of municipalities and local boards in and after 1941 (yearwar);

(c) the amount of Government grants towards elementary education in and after 1941 (yearwar);

(d) the number of elementary schools maintained by the municipal councils and the local boards in 1941 and thereafter (yearwar) and the strength in those schools (yearwar);

(e) the percentage of boys and girls of school-age who did not attend any school in municipalities and local boards (yearwar); and

(f) the number of villages in the Province in which compulsory primary education has been introduced?

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“(a) All district boards levy education tax, the maximum and minimum rates being 37 pies and 10 pies in the rupee of land revenue.

Most of the municipal councils levy education tax, the maximum and minimum rates being 50 per cent and 4.04 per cent of property tax respectively.

“(b) to (e) The figures are not readily available.

“(f) The Hon. the Member is referred to the table appended to the report on Public Instruction which gives particulars regarding areas wherein compulsory elementary education was introduced before 1945. During the years 1945–46, 1946–47, 1947–48 the Government have sanctioned the introduction of the scheme of compulsory elementary education in selected villages in each district. The total number of villages is 1816.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I request the Hon. Minister, Sir, to obtain those figures which are not now readily available, because I am sure, they will be available if the Government make some effort to collect them and furnish them to the members at their own convenience?”

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“Sir, I can readily give the figures for district boards for the last year, but to get ten years' figures from 1941, is, I submit, a matter which would involve considerable time and trouble, but if the hon. Member insists, I shall try to get them, Sir. However, Sir, I may submit that the game is not worth the candle.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government are giving any contribution to municipalities and local bodies for education?”

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THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—“ The Government are making very heavy contributions to these local bodies in respect of education. For instance, the education tax collected by the local boards last year was only Rs. 116.8 lakhs, whereas the subsidy given by the Government was Rs. 246.26 lakhs.”

The Ramachandraraopet Municipal Public Park.

*** 7 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Local Administration be pleased to state—

(a) whether the Government have received any complaints from the public and others of Eluru regarding the closure of the Ramachandraraopet Municipal Public Park between 7 a.m. and 4 p.m. daily for some months past; and

(b) if so, what action has been taken thereon?

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The Government after perusing the connected records informed the complainant that the Commissioner, Eluru Municipality, had taken action on the complaints made to him and that no interference on the part of Government was called for.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ May I know, Sir, what action has been taken in the matter? ”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ The gardener who plucked the flowers has been punished.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ What was the punishment given to him, Sir? ”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ He was punished with some fine, Sir.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ Is there any qualifications prescribed for these gardeners, Sir, or is any training prescribed for them? ”

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—“ There is no special qualification prescribed for these gardeners. I may inform the hon. Member, that it is true that the doors were closed. but they were done so, just to prevent this sort of game.”

Prohibition Staff College.

*** 8 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :** Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether a Prohibition Staff College has been established;

(b) what the staff employed is and what the courses of studies prescribed for the various grades of officers are;

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(c) whether, in framing courses of studies, the Government have taken into account the fact that ultimately the trained staff will have to be absorbed in the Police Department; and

(d) whether the Government have come to a decision on the agency to be finally entrusted with enforcement of Prohibition?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“(a) Yes.

“(b) The answer ^a is placed on the Table of the House.

“(c) The course of studies in the Prohibition Staff College have been so framed as to facilitate the absorption of the trainees in the Police Department later when the enforcement of Prohibition is transferred to the Police Department throughout the Province.

“(d) The Government propose to transfer the enforcement of Prohibition to the Police Department by stages.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“May I know, Sir, if this College is continuing to exist, or whether it has ceased to function?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“It has been closed on the 31st October, Sir.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“May I know, Sir, whether the Government are aware that some of the officers in charge of the enforcement of prohibition have also been found drunk?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“It is possible, Sir, but if such cases are brought to the notice of the Government, necessary action will be taken.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“Will the Government take particular care to see that only persons who are not addicted to drink are put in charge of this department?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“Some of the people who are working in the department, had been employed much earlier, and it is not possible to know whether they are addicted to drink or not. But if any specific instances of drunkenness on the part of any of the officers in the department is brought to the notice of the Government, suitable action will be taken against them.”

DR. V. K. JOHN :—“Are the Government aware of the opinion expressed and the statement made by the ex-Minister for Prohibition, Mr. Koti Reddi that even women and children who were not drinking before, have now-a-days taken to drinking illicit stuff?”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“It is quite possible, Sir, but it cannot be happening everywhere.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“Will the hon. Member tell me how these questions are in any way connected with the Prohibition Staff College, which is the main question under consideration.”

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DR. V. K. JOHN :—" It is with regard to the enforcement policy of the Government, that we are asking supplementary questions, Sir."

JANAB ABDUL LATIFF FAROOKHI :—" Is any special training given to the candidates in this College, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" Yes, Sir, they are given some special training, which include relevant portions of the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, etc., and their main training is in matters relating to the Madras Prohibition Act, how to conduct enquiries, charge cases and conduct prosecutions, etc. The detailed courses of study prescribed for the various grades of officers are given in the printed answer which is already laid on the table of the House."

Koya labour in the Agency tracts.

* 9 Q.—SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Prohibition be pleased to state—

(a) whether, in the Agency tracts, Koya labour is engaged by the Forests, the Public Works and the Revenue departments;

(b) whether the rates of wages to be paid for labour employed by these departments have been fixed and if so, what the rates are;

(c) whether Koya labour is directly recruited or through an intermediary;

(d) whether there are works in the Agency tracts which are executed by contractors;

(e) whether payment of wages at particular rates is one of the conditions mentioned in the contracts; and

(f) whether the Government have considered at any time the desirability of revising rates of wages, amenities to be provided, etc., to Koya labour employed on Government works?

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—" (a) Yes, Sir.

" (b) The rates of wages paid for labour employed by different Government Departments in the Agency areas have been fixed with reference to the nature of the work and the tract in which the workmen are to be engaged. I may however inform the hon. Member in this connexion that the question of extending the Minimum Wages Act to Agency tracts is being examined with a view to fix suitable rates of minimum wages, statutorily for agriculture, forestry and other employments covered by the Act.

" (c) Koya Labour is recruited directly by the departments concerned in certain areas and through intermediaries such as Patels in certain other areas.

" (d) Yes, Sir.

" (e) No, Sir. But provision is made in the estimates for the different works for wages at certain fixed rates. These rates vary as the demand for labour varies.

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“(f) Rate of wages are being revised from time to time by the Public Works Department and the Forest Department with reference to the cost of living index. Revenue Department is adopting Public Works Department Schedule of rates in employing labour on road and building works. No other measures have been taken in regard to provision of amenities.”

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—“ Sir, till the Government come to a decision regarding the enforcement of the Minimum Wages Act, will they advise their officers to see that when contractors entertain hands under them, the particular rates of wages which Government pay to their own employees are paid to them by them also? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ That point is also generally taken into consideration, when the Government entrust the work to the contractors, but the question of putting it as a condition in the contract, is a thing which will have to be considered, Sir.”

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—“ May I know, Sir, what steps the Government actually take to see that the contractor pays the minimum living wage, even according to the Government standard of the cost of living index, to the labour employed by them? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ It is generally very difficult, Sir, to enforce such a condition as that, but if we get complaints from individual labourers, we shall enquire into the matter and take action to redress their grievances.”

SRI P. R. K. SARMA :—“ May I know, Sir, if the Government are aware that under the Payment of Wages Act, the wages to be paid by the contractor, should be paid in the presence of a gazetted officer or a responsible officer of the Government? ”

THE HON. SRI N. SANJEEVA REDDI :—“ It is quite possible that there may not be such a system in vogue in some places, but I have had no specific complaints brought to my notice in this regard by anybody.”

Introduction of rationing in the upland areas of some surplus districts.

* 10 Q.—SRI M. NARAYANA RAO : Will the Hon. the Minister for Food be pleased to state whether the Government have issued instructions for the introduction of rationing in the upland areas of some surplus districts?

. THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Yes.”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—“ Is it not a fact, Sir, that the people residing in the area have protested against the introduction of rationing there? ”

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—“ Originally it was proposed to introduce rationing in all surplus districts and in all statutorily rationed areas and also in the deficit

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taluks of the surplus districts. But on representations from the people, we have now taken away rationing from the municipal towns of surplus districts, but in upland areas of some surplus districts also, we are still introducing rationing as advised by the Collectors of the districts concerned."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that people residing in those areas have actually petitioned against rationing, because it does not benefit them? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Several representations have been received in the matter, and recently during my visits to those places also, personal representations were made, and these are under the consideration of the Government."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" If the people of the locality are against the introduction of rationing, why should the Government impose it against their will, Sir? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" It is also the interests of people in other areas, that this question of rationing has got to be considered by the Government. We do not want that the surplus produce in the surplus areas should be wasted, and so we want them to be transported to other deficit areas, where people are suffering from scarcity."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, I am only speaking against the introduction of rationing in deficit areas, because there is no question of surplus produce being exported to other areas from there? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" This will act as a check against foodgrains being freely imported into those deficit areas."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that no one subsists on the ration allowed by the Government, but that people purchase the balance of their requirements from the blackmarket? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" I have no information, Sir, on that question."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that rationing has only increased corruption and blackmarket? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" This matter has been discussed for a very long time, but still we have thought that rationing is the best means of meeting the present situation in the country."

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that the cost of foodgrains also increases, because the Government have set up a huge machinery to administer the rationing system, which adds to their cost? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Naturally, to meet the expenses of the Rationing department and :—

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agencies employed in procurement and distribution, the Government have to increase the price of the foodgrains, but that is inevitable, because in the interests of the Province as a whole, rationing has to be kept up."

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—" May I know, Sir, whether the Government are meeting this extra expenditure themselves, or whether it is passed on to the consumers? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" At present it is passed on to the consumer, Sir."

JANAB ABDUL LATIF FAROOKHI :—" Is it not a fact, Sir, that previously the Government were meeting such expenditure themselves, without passing it on to the consumer? "

THE HON. SRI J. L. P. ROCHE VICTORIA :—" Previously also the Government were incurring such expenditure and passing it on to the consumer."

[Note.—An asterisk (*) at the commencement of a speech indicates revision by the Member.]

II.—MESSAGE FROM THE ASSEMBLY.

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I have to announce to the House the following messages received from the Hon. the Speaker of the Madras Legislative Assembly :—

' (1) In accordance with rule 94 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Maintenance of Public Order Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1949), as passed by the Assembly on the 10th November 1949, and signed by me for the concurrence of the Council.

' (2) In accordance with rule 94 of the Madras Assembly Rules, I transmit a copy of the Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Bill, 1949, (L.A. Bill No. 25 of 1949), as passed by the Assembly on the 12th November 1949, and signed by me for the concurrence of the Council."

III.—PANEL OF CHAIRMEN.

ANNOUNCEMENT MADE BY THE HON. PRESIDENT.

I have to announce to the House that under rule 9 of the Madras Council Rules, I have nominated the following four members of the Council to be the panel of Chairman for the Eleventh Session of the Council :—

- (1) Sri S. Jayaram Reddi.
- (2) Mrs. M. N. Clubwala.
- (3) Dr. Syed Tajuddin.
- (4) Sri R. Ramakrishna Naidu.

IV.—GOVERNMENT MOTIONS.

(1) HOUSE COMMITTEE.

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

' that under rule 143 of the Madras Council Rules, the House do proceed to elect six members to the House Committee according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf by the President.' "

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11-45
a.m.

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Before taking up the motion, I have to announce to the House that the hon. Member, Mr. Farookhi Sahib has given notice of an adjournment motion in these words, namely :—

' I crave your consent for moving the adjournment of the business of the House to discuss a definite matter of urgent public importance, namely, the failure of the Government to check the unending increase in the cost of living in the Province.'

I am of the opinion that it is not a matter of urgent importance, because it has been continuing for a long time, and is also likely to continue for a long time to come. I told the hon. Member that I have not given my consent. But he wanted publicity for his motion. That is why I inform the House and make it public that I am not giving my consent to the motion. (Laughter).

The question is—

' that under rule 143 of the Madras Council Rules, the House do proceed to elect six members to the House Committee according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote in accordance with the regulations made in this behalf by the President.' "

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—" May I know the usefulness of this Committee, Sir? "

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I want to know whether it will not be nice to establish a convention that in electing hon. Members to the House Committee, the turn goes round to the members of the Government and the Opposition? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I do not follow the hon. Member."

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—" Sir, is there any useful purpose served by this committee. No doubt I was also one of the Members of the Committee."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I may inform the hon. Member that it is no use putting questions. The hon. Member was himself a Member of the Committee. He may inform the House what the Committee did."

SRI N. VENKATACHALAMAJI :—" I have given some suggestions to the Government, but, they have not carried them out."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" It is your mistake if the Government did not carry out. If any suggestions have not been carried out, you may bring it to the notice of the House."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" I do not think, Sir, any purpose is served by constituting a committee for each session. First of all, we do not know what functions our representatives can discharge by being members of this committee."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I may inform hon. Members that it is not open to the House to consider whether a committee is to

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be appointed or not, because under the rules we are bound to appoint a committee. The rule says that the House *shall* appoint a committee. If you are not prepared to appoint, you may not send in your nomination. That is all."

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"I know it is obligatory, Sir, and we have to appoint a committee under the rules. But, may I point out with what scant courtesy this House has been treated by the Government? Members of this House have no place to sit or lounge. We are supposed to belong to the group known as the Opposition. In all Houses of Parliament some provision is made however imperfect it may be for the Members of the Legislature to gather, to discuss, and to promote social relations amongst them. There is no place here. We meet for the first time and the last time at the end of each session in the House and disperse. I do not think the Government cannot find room. They simply go on increasing their officers. The next room was vacant. Immediately some files came and the room was filled up. I do not know whether the office of the Legislature were vigilant. Perhaps they have to use some force and take possession of buildings as soon as they become vacant; otherwise the Chief Secretary seems to lay (I am almost tempted to say) his violent hands on wherever there is space in the Secretariat. It is a disgrace that the hon. Members of this House should have no place to sit except in the Chamber. Suppose we meet tomorrow at 2-30 p.m., some members may come at 2 o'clock. They must then go into the library, which is a dungeon. There is not enough ventilation, and there is no light. It is not worthy of any legislature. The library is housed in such a place. If we members of the opposition want to discuss and come to a decision, we have to go all the way to 'Dadnor', Nungambakkam High Road. There is no place for us to meet anywhere here and discuss. Nor can we have any scope, as Members of the Legislature, to have certain books for reference. Why then is this House Committee? Is it only to see whether two spoons of sugar are given or one spoon of sugar is given for coffee? Is this the purpose of the House Committee?"

MR. PRESIDENT:—"Are you sure of even that?"

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO:—"Therefore, Sir, you, as the custodian of the rights of the House should impress on Government to treat us in the manner that we deserve to be treated. If some rooms are constructed in the upstairs, immediately some department of Government occupies it. Some sections are created. One section becomes A and the other—B section—is put up in another room. That is what is happening. It is like the conquest of the East India Company; getting a foothold and then occupying all places where there is room. I would like you to impress on Government to give us due consideration. We do not want any extra consideration. We want only that consideration due to the Members of this House."

MR. PRESIDENT:—"I think the day is fast approaching when we will have more accommodation." (Laughter.)

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SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Till then, will our grievances remain unredressed? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Has the President of the House Committee anything to say on the matter? "

SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" Mr. President, Sir, the requests of hon. Members have been placed before the Government. In view of the Andhra Province question hanging in the air, and in view of the fact that more accommodation cannot be provided till that matter is settled, this matter was pending consideration by Government. These requests were already placed before the Government, and the Government were not able to do anything more."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I do not quite follow the hon. Member. Do the Government say that in view of the Andhra Province coming in, no room should be given to the hon. Members? "

SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" More room will be available by then. That is what we were made to understand. (Laughter.) The rooms in the downstairs were formerly allotted to the Legislature Department, but the Secretariat have taken those rooms and they are unable to give them back to us in spite of various requests by the Legislature Department. I hope the Government will take early steps to see that these rooms are given back to the Legislature. Then we can allot more rooms for the various sections of the House."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" That is a different matter. As President of the House Committee, are you satisfied that the Government are not in the wrong? "

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, under rule 143 there shall be appointed at the commencement of each session a House Committee to consider and advise upon all matters connected with the comfort and convenience of members of the Council. The House is satisfied that no useful purpose is served in electing a House Committee. The House Committee cannot do anything at all for the comfort and convenience of the Members of the Council for the only reason that the Government do not care to attend to their comfort and convenience or to accept any recommendation. It is open to this Council to say that we do not appoint a committee. Because, after all, the House must have self-respect; we have asked for rooms and they are not given."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" May I ask you about the force of the word ' shall ' in rule 143? "

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Sir, this House could say ' we do not want a House Committee.' After the Hon. Sri P. Kumaraswami Raja became Premier, we expected that he at least would attend to the convenience and comforts of the Members, and give us a room. But he also has not been kind enough to accept the request of the House Committee. There is no compulsion in the matter; it is open to the House to say ' we do not want to elect

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this House Committee as it serves no useful purpose.' Therefore, I suggest, Sir, that this House comes to the conclusion that no useful purpose is served by electing a House Committee as its recommendations are not accepted by the Government and are always rejected by them."

MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—" Sir, I beg to differ from the previous speakers. The House Committee has done useful work. We have got more accommodation now. The House Committee is doing useful work."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" There are only two lady Members in this House."

MRS. MONA HENSMAN :—" Members' requests have been conceded by Government, and we have been able to get more accommodation."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The rule simply says that there shall be appointed a House Committee according to the principles of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote. I do not know if a motion is necessary for this purpose. Any way the motion is before the House."

JANAB K. UPPI :—" Sir, do the quarters in the Government House Estate, Mount Road, come under the management of this House Committee? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" That is a different committee. Have the Government to say anything in the matter? "

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" I do not know whether this discussion has any meaning. There is the statutory obligation to elect a House Committee, and I, therefore, move that the House Committee be elected. It does not lie with the Members to say that the House Committee shall not be elected when it is laid down that it shall be elected. Therefore, there is no question whether this House Committee should be formed or not. As regards the question of comforts and convenience to Members, we have the evidence of the hon. lady Member that the House Committee has been functioning very well, and that it can do much more. I should like to ask hon. Members why they should forego the privilege of having a House Committee. In fact, I do maintain that it is a privilege to have a House Committee, which we should not throw away."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The complaint is that you are not providing sufficient accommodation for hon. Members, and there is no privacy."

THE HON. DR. T. S. S. RAJAN :—" There is the possibility that the House and the Legislature may be enlarged in the near future. When that contingency comes, all these complaints will automatically disappear."

DR. SIR A. LAKSHMANASWAMI MUDALIYAR :—" With reference to the statement made that the House Committee has

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noon.

[Dr. A. Lakshmanaswami Mudaliyar] [14th November 1949]

nothing to do with the hostel, I find from the statement showing the resolutions passed by the House Committee during the ninth session of the Council, which has been placed on the table of the House, that almost every resolution refers to the hostel."

SRI K. VENKATASWAMI NAIDU :—" The Government have constituted a separate Advisory Committee for the hostel. Before the constitution of this Committee, the House Committee was in charge of the arrangements in the hostel and it did very useful work. Now the Advisory Committee has taken up the work and the House Committee has nothing to do with it."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" My own view is that the House Committee is supposed to arrange for the convenience of Members inside the premises and that is why it is called a House Committee. Perhaps it might have looked after the hostel work before the formation of a separate Advisory Committee for the hostel. As a matter of fact, the hostel is not within the purview of the House Committee."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" In view of the discussion, may I have an assurance from the Government that they will provide sufficient accommodation for the Members? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I myself have been feeling that there is no sufficient accommodation for the hon. Members. I have been obliging a number of them by allowing them to sit in my room. I think it is necessary that some place must be set apart where the Members can relax and spend their time when there is no work in the House. This deserves the serious attention of the Government."

The motion was put and carried.

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I have to inform the House that, in accordance with the regulations framed by me under rule 143 of the Madras Council Rules for the holding of elections according to the principle of proportional representation by means of the single transferable vote, I fix 3 p.m. on Wednesday, the 16th November 1949, as the time within which nomination of candidates for election to the House Committee should reach the Secretary. There will be an election on a date to be announced in due course if the number of candidates nominated exceeds six."

(2) ELECTION OF ONE MEMBER TO THE SOUTH INDIAN RAILWAY -
LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

THE HON. SRI M. BHAKTAVATSALAM :—" Mr. President, Sir, I move—

" that as the term of the Local Advisory Committee of the South Indian Railway has expired on the 31st October 1949 and the committee has to be reconstituted in November 1949, and as the General Manager, South Indian Railway, has requested the Government to communicate to him the names of the members to represent the Madras

14th November 1949] [Sri M. Bhaktavatsalam]

Legislative Assembly and the Madras Legislative Council on the committee for the next term commencing from November 1949, this Council do recommend to the Government to communicate to the South Indian Railway the name of one person elected by this Council to serve on the committee for a period of two years from 1st November 1949."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

' That as the term of the Local Advisory Committee of the South Indian Railway has expired on the 31st October 1949 and the committee has to be reconstituted in November 1949, and as the General Manager, South Indian Railway, has requested the Government to communicate to him the names of the members to represent the Madras Legislative Assembly and the Madras Legislative Council on the committee for the next term commencing from November 1949, this Council do recommend to the Government to communicate to the South Indian Railway the name of one person elected by this Council to serve on the committee for a period of two years from 1st November 1949 '."

The motion was put and carried.

MR. PRESIDENT :—" With reference to the motion of the Hon. Minister for Public Works regarding the election of one Member of this Council to the Local Advisory Committee of the South Indian Railway passed by the Council just now, I am to state that the nominations should be handed over to the Secretary before 3 p.m. on Wednesday the 16th November 1949. The nomination forms can be obtained from the Secretary. There will be an election on a date to be announced in due course, if the number of candidates nominated exceeds one. The election will be by the ordinary method and not by means of the single transferable vote."

- (3) INCREASE IN THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF THE GUARANTEE GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT IN RESPECT OF DEBENTURES ISSUED BY THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL LAND MORTGAGE BANK, LTD.

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" Sir, I move—

' This Council recommends to the Provincial Government that they may under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934, increase the maximum amount of the guarantee given by them in respect of the debentures issued by the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., up to a total face value of Rs. 550 lakhs exclusive of such debentures as the bank may from time to time redeem, such debentures being issued for periods not exceeding in any case 25 years from the date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum.'

" Before I go into the reasons for increasing the amount of the guarantee, I would like to place before the House the financial

INCREASE IN THE MAXIMUM AMOUNT OF THE GUARANTEE
GIVEN BY THE GOVERNMENT IN RESPECT OF DEBENTURES
ISSUED BY THE MADRAS CO-OPERATIVE CENTRAL LAND
MORTGAGE BANK, LTD.

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position of the bank as on 30th June 1949 so that the Members may understand that it is sound and that it justifies the grant of the request made by the bank.

	RS. (IN LAKHS)
Paid-up share capital	12.38
Reserve and other funds	24.20
Debentures in circulation	420.92
Deposits, loans and over-drafts ...	13.61
Sundry liabilities	5.18
Profit for the year 1948-49	2.26
Total ...	478.55

Every time, the Reserve Bank has also certified that the financial position of the Central Land Mortgage Bank is sound.

“ I will place before the House the reasons why the bank feels the need for increasing the Government guarantee for its debentures. Most of the funds with the bank have been lent, and a sum of Rs. 345.75 lakhs is outstanding as loans due from primary banks as on 30th June 1949. The amount available at the disposal of the bank is therefore very meagre. Secondly, hitherto the rate of interest charged for borrowers in Rayalaseema was $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent. After going into the Report of the Rayalaseema Enquiry Committee and other things, the Government have reduced that rate to 3 per cent and give the balance of $2\frac{1}{4}$ per cent as subsidy. That is why there is more demand for loans from the ryots. Due to the nature of the inheritance laws and other conditions peculiar to Malabar and South Kanara districts, the bank was advancing loans cautiously in those districts, and in some cases the loan was as low as 15 per cent of the value of the land. After considering the present economic position of the ryots there and also the meagre help that has been given to those districts, the Government have liberalized the conditions for grant of loans. The maximum loan has been raised to 35 per cent in some cases and 50 per cent in other cases. Loans have been permitted in respect of agricultural lands in Mangalore and other municipal areas in the South Kanara district, houses being taken as collateral security. Besides we are going to increase the number of primary banks. There is a proposal to start nine new banks in the current year. On account of all these factors, the bank is in need of more finance and requests the Government to raise the maximum amount of their guarantee from Rs. 450 lakhs to Rs. 550 lakhs. The bulk of the debentures of the bank had been taken up by joint stock and insurance companies, local bodies and co-operative institutions, which need Government security. All these things show that the bank is in need of more funds immediately. Hence I request the House to accept the motion.”

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MR. PRESIDENT :—" The question is—

'This Council recommends to the Provincial Government that they may under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934, increase the maximum amount of the guarantee given by them in respect of the debentures issued by the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., up to a total face value of Rs. 550 lakhs exclusive of such debentures as the bank may from time to time redeem, such debentures being issued for periods not exceeding in any case 25 years from the date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum '."

SRI B. BHIMA RAO :—" Sir, I rise on a point of information. I want information from the Hon. Minister about the amount of loans advanced to ryots in the Rayalaseema districts and whether loans have been granted on the security of dry lands and if so, to what extent."

THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—" I think it is better that I reply at the end." (Inaudible.)

* SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the motion brought forward by the Hon. Minister in charge of Co-operation. The usefulness of the bank has been realized ever since its inception. Whatever may be the nature of the Government in power, they have to give the necessary guarantee to the debentures issued by the bank to enable it to function properly and give relief to the ryots. I wish to add a few points to those mentioned by the Hon. Minister. At present the maximum amount of the guarantee stands at Rs. 450 lakhs and the request from the bank is to raise it to Rs. 550 lakhs. I may also state from the information I gather that out of this Rs. 450 lakhs, the bank has already exhausted Rs. 447 lakhs. So, further issue of debentures will not be possible unless the amount of guarantee is raised. The matter is urgent. If the bank is to render assistance to the ryots, its request should be conceded.

" There are a few other points also on which I would like to speak. From the report of the bank for 1947-48 and the reports of the previous years, it will be seen that the amount involved in loans of lower value is comparatively small. A small ryot does not get assistance to the extent he needs while rich people take away a large portion of the loans that are sanctioned. That is a point which we made once or twice in this House and we requested the Government to see that the bank gave preference to the smaller ryot so that he might redeem his prior debt and become free to follow his avocation without hardships imposed by money-lenders.

" Then, Sir, one of the objects of the Land Mortgage Bank is to give loans for productive purposes such as reclamation of land

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or bringing more lands under cultivation. It is not known what portion of the large amounts that have been given have been diverted to this useful purpose. I would like the Hon. Minister to bring it to the notice of the bank that they should encourage, especially in view of the Grow More Food Campaign, loans for productive purposes, for bringing new lands under cultivation, for improving water facilities for the existing lands and so on so that the money lent may be properly spent and in that way the Government may be assisted in their efforts.

"Then, Sir, the Hon. Minister referred to the recommendations of the Rayalaseema Co-operative Enquiry Committee. We are grateful for the generous response which the Government have made in regard to lowering of the rate of interest on loans given to the ryots in Rayalaseema. But I would like to make a correction, Sir. The Government only subsidise to the extent of $1\frac{1}{4}$ th not $2\frac{1}{4}$ th per cent. While the loans are given to the ryots at the rate of 4 per cent, the prevailing rate elsewhere is $5\frac{1}{4}$ per cent.

"Sir, another point to which I would like to draw the attention of the Hon. Minister is to the question as to what happened to the other recommendations of the Rayalaseema Enquiry Committee in respect of land mortgage banks. We suggest that the limit of loans might be raised to 75 per cent of the value of wet land and 60 per cent in the case of dry land. Especially in respect of dry lands there should be no hesitation as commercial crops are grown and the yield gives much better monetary result than even perhaps paddy in wet lands.

"Then there is the big question of giving loans on the security of rain-fed lands. That question, I am afraid, has not yet been finally settled by the Government. It seems to be still under consideration whether rain-fed lands should not be accepted for the purpose of security.

"Next we suggested that in lean and bad years the ryots might be permitted to postpone the payment of instalments. Sir, taking the Circars, the effects of the recent disastrous cyclone must have crippled the resources of many ryots; they may not be in a position to pay back the instalments during this year. Under such circumstances, some provision must be made by which the ryot should be enabled to pay the instalment due this year, next year without any coercive processes being taken against him. I would like to know, in view of the recent occurrences in the Circars also, what method the Government propose to adopt to provide for postponement of payment of instalment due in a particular year either on account of the year being lean or bad or on account of the occurrence of such disasters as the recent cyclone. I was told the Central Land Mortgage Bank have suggested the creation of what is known as a 'revolving fund.' I am not aware of the particulars, Sir. I am sure the creation of a revolving fund is one which enables the Bank

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to make good the instalments due on account of such calamities. I would like the Hon. Minister to examine it as the calamity has come nearer home to him and he could appreciate and realize the difficulties of the ryots in paying instalments in time when such calamities occur such as have happened in the Circars. With these few words, Sir, I have very great pleasure in supporting the Hon. Minister and I hope, without any great delay, this increased guarantee will be given to the Bank."

* SRI N. RANGA REDDI :—" Mr. President, in speaking on the resolution brought forward by the Hon. Minister for an increase in the guarantee given to the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Ltd., I would like to make a few observations with regard to the policy of the Central Land Mortgage Bank in the award of loans and amounts to the various banks in the mufassal. Though the Government have said that there is no objection to the grant of loans for dry lands, I find, Sir, from time to time the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank has been insisting that loans should be given only on the security of wet lands. As a matter of fact, as early as the year 1936 or 1937—I do not exactly remember the year—agitation was started that loans also should be granted on the security of dry lands and in that year the Bank changed its policy and said that loans should be granted also on the security of dry lands. When I say that loans should be granted on the security of dry lands, I refer to lands on which crops are raised as 'rain-fed lands', as was put by my hon. Friend, Mr. Suryanarayana Rao. If no loans are to be granted on the security of dry lands, these loans would not at all be useful to people living in the Rayalaseema. I may submit for the consideration of this House that almost all the lands are rain-fed lands and there are very few lands which are fed by mere well irrigation, as it were, and therefore much benefit cannot be derived by a scheme like this. The objection seems to be that so far as these rain-fed lands are concerned, there may not be a return in the sense that the Government cannot have a guarantee of repayment every year or the Central Land Mortgage Bank cannot have a guarantee. Every year there cannot be a return like that. But then that is all the more reason why loans ought to be advanced to these owners of dry lands rather than the owners of wet lands. Therefore, what I would like to impress upon the Government is that the benefit of these loans should go not only to the owners of wet lands but also to the owners of dry lands. I also find that at every time the presidentship of this Land Mortgage Bank changes, the policy also in a certain sense changes. Recently there has been a change in the personnel or in the presidentship of the Central Land Mortgage Bank. There was a meeting of the Co-operators in the Cuddapah district in which the Hon. Minister for Co-operation was also present. There a question was raised whether loans could be granted on the security of dry lands. The

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President of the Central Land Mortgage Bank said that it was every difficult to rely on the security of dry lands and that there was a probability of losing the loans and therefore loans should not be granted on the security of dry lands. Of course, I got up and said that if no loan could be granted on the security of dry lands, there was no benefit at all. There, I suggested and also implored the Hon. Minister for Co-operation that if there was a rule like that, it ought to be changed so that the benefit could equally go to the owners of the dry lands and I hope that the Government have also advised the Central Land Mortgage Bank to change its policy, and grant loans on the security of dry lands.

“Then, Sir, if the policy is going to be changed from year to year as and when there is a change in the presidentship of the Bank, much progress cannot be made in the distribution of these loans also. I may also submit that so far as the loans taken by the owners of dry lands are concerned, they have been discharged much earlier than the stipulated period. Probably the House is aware that a loan is granted by this Land Mortgage Bank to be repaid in twenty instalments. Loans which have been taken by the owners of dry lands previously after the prices have gone up have been repaid in the course of three or four years. Therefore, there should be no apprehension on the part of these Banks to give loans to the owners of dry lands. My request to the Hon. Minister is that no restrictions ought to be placed with regard to the loans to be awarded to the owners of dry lands and that no distinction ought to be made between rain-fed lands and lands which are irrigated by wells. If the rain-fed lands are excluded from the scope of the benefits of these loans, I submit no benefit could be realized by the owners of dry lands.”

* SRI M. NARAYANA MENON :—“Mr. President, a reference has been made to Malabar and a concession, as it were, has been pointed out that now to the Malabar ryot about 35 per cent of the value of the property will be given as loan. I have to bring to the notice of the Government that in Malabar originally it was difficult for a ryot to get any loan from the Land Mortgage Bank, the reason being that most of the ryots were only holders of ‘kanam’ lands and the term ‘kanam land’ was not understood generally by the officers who were in charge with the result that many applications for loans based on kanam lands were rejected. So, many people came to me but I could certainly not give them any redress because the officers did not care to understand the position. Now I would request the Government to assess the value of kanam rights according to law, what actually is its market value and whether it would be any security for the loan to be granted and so on. So far as the present law in Malabar is concerned, a kanam tenant cannot be easily ejected from the holding. According to the present law, landlord cannot eject a kanam tenant from the holding unless the landlord cannot find enough

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means for livelihood. On that basis, the kanam tenant has obtained a very secure tenure and the holders of kanam lands can be given as much loans as the holders of 'jenmam' lands in Malabar. I suggest that the Government may consider the question and give the kanam tenants loans, according to the market value of the land under the present circumstances.

"One word more and I have done. With regard to the other ryots, that is to say, verumpattam ryots, they also cannot be ejected from the holding at the will and pleasure of the landlord, so that they also can be helped to a very large extent if the Government would really consider the present position of those tenants who have obtained practically occupancy rights. These things may be considered carefully by the Government and proper rules framed about them."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—"Mr. President, I rise to give my support to this resolution. Although the Government make many mistakes, this is one instance where they have done what is proper and correct. The prosperity of this country must depend upon co-operation and co-operative effort. The one department of the Government which functions fairly satisfactorily is the Co-operative Department and I am glad to pay a compliment to the Minister in charge of Co-operation and also to the Registrar and his Assistant who have in a very short time been able to give a new outlook to the Government servants in the Co-operative department, an outlook which is not authoritative but a service outlook. The backbone of any co-operative effort is finance. The Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, and particularly any primary bank do need financial assistance and I am glad that the Government have come forward to give financial assistance. When, we develop co-operative efforts and co-operative institutions in our Province, we can have greater food production, distribution and supply of manure and other implements like seeds, etc. Co-operative effort will also be useful in cultivation. Co-operation can do wonders. Co-operation will be useful in the case of cottage industries also. On co-operation, this Province will have to depend for its prosperity, economic prosperity. I may suggest this to the Hon. Mr. Madhava Menon, our Law Minister. If our co-operative societies are developed, they can be utilised even for curbing the lawlessness of the communists, provided we choose good men on the committees of the Co-operative Societies in the villages and in the rural parts. They may wield very great influence on the subversive elements in the Province. I am glad Sir, that this Government are paying very great attention to development of co-operation and co-operative effort and this is an instance in which the Government have done something which I consider to be right and useful. I congratulate the Government on moving this resolution."

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* THE HON. SRI K. CHANDRAMOULI :—"Sir, I am glad that the hon. Members have given their unanimous support to the

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Government in this matter. Some hon. Members have also raised three or four important points to which I will briefly reply. The first thing is the remark of Sri Suryanarayana Rao. He was under the impression that the loans are exclusively given only for redeeming prior debts. There is no restriction of that kind now. The object of the present Government is to see that these loans are properly utilized exclusively for the production of food and increased food production. The second point is that small ryots are not given benefits of these loans. I may tell the hon. Members that with regard to the complaint that the small borrower is not adequately accommodated in respect of these loans, it may be relevant to point out that during 1947-48, out of a number of 3,061 loans issued by the Co-operative Land Mortgage Bank, 1,978 were loans disbursed for amounts below Rs. 2,000 and the total amount of these loans is Rs. 18,80,345 out of a total amount of Rupees 61,55,185, which works out to about 30 per cent. Thus it will be seen that 30 per cent of the loans were given to these people who are very small ryots and with a lesser borrowing capacity.

“ With regard to Malabar, I can say that the maximum loan has been raised from 35 per cent to 50 per cent of the value of **janmam** lands. Loans are permitted up to 50 per cent (as against 35 per cent formerly) of the **Kanarthams** of the value of improvements effected both on renewable and non-renewable **kanoms**. Previously loans were issued on the security of only renewable **kanoms**. The limit of loans on the security of **kuzhikanoms** has been raised from 35 per cent to 50 per cent of the value of improvements effected by **kuzhikanomdars**. The limit of loans on the security of customary **verumpattam** has been enhanced from 35 per cent to 50 per cent of the value of improvements. Then there is another point regarding the dry lands, exclusively rainfed lands. It is true, Sir, that in the present rules, there is no special provision with regard to these. That is why, we have already instructed the Land Mortgage Bank to go into the matter and see that certain concessions are allowed immediately. Even if there is nothing in the rules, we have requested the bank to send certain proposals and I can assure the hon. Members that within a very short time, an amendment may be brought to that effect. In that connexion, I may assure Sri Suryanarayana Rao that the creation of a revolving fund has also been suggested by the Government to the Land Mortgage Bank. Sri Ranga Reddi has said that regarding loans taken on dry lands, the ryots may not be able to pay the instalments when the crop fails. There is no security of the crop in the dry lands. In this connexion, I may inform the House, that we are trying to correct the position so that even people in dry areas may be benefited by the Land Mortgage Bank. I can assure the House that the Government are taking various steps not only in this direction but in another direction by taking into consideration the non-deltaic areas and also backward areas and giving them liberal concessions.

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“ Regarding the correction made by Sri Suryanarayana Rao regarding the rate of interest on loans, no doubt, the Government have allowed a subsidy of $1\frac{1}{4}$ per cent on the loans to be issued by the Bank in the case of the Rayalseema area.

“ With these few words, I request the House to accept the resolution.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The question is—

‘ This Council recommends to the Provincial Government that they may under sub-section (2) of section 6 of the Madras Co-operative Land Mortgage Banks Act, 1934, increase the maximum amount of the guarantee given by them in respect of the debentures issued by the Madras Co-operative Central Land Mortgage Bank, Limited, up to a total face value of Rs. 550 lakhs exclusive of such debentures as the Bank may from time to time redeem, such debentures being issued for periods not exceeding in any case 25 years from the date of issue and bearing interest at a rate not exceeding 5 per cent per annum ’.”

The motion was then carried.

V.—DISCUSSION ON THE DAMAGES BY CYCLONE IN ANDHRA DISTRICTS.

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—“ Sir, I move—

‘ that the situation caused by the recent cyclone in the Andhra districts be considered.’

In making this motion, I would like to state that as the Hon'ble Members are already aware, the northern Circars and the Ceded districts suffered severe damage and went through extreme hardship as a result of the floods of last September. The public have already been made aware of the damage caused by the floods of September and the relief measures adopted through a Press Note issued by the Government towards the middle of last month. Heavy rains towards the latter half of September 1949 resulted in high floods in the Pennar, Krishna and Tungabhadra rivers and in other minor streams mainly in the districts of Nellore, Guntur, Krishna, Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool. The flood damage was particularly severe in the districts of Guntur, Krishna and Nellore, less severe in the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah and Kurnool and negligible in the other districts.

“ It is unfortunate that within less than a month, the cyclone, another calamity of greater severity should have befallen. The districts of Guntur and Krishna, which were badly affected by the floods of September again suffered considerable damage in the cyclone of October. The northern-most districts of the Province, viz., Visakhapatnam and the Godavaries, which remained practically unaffected by the September floods were badly hit by the cyclone of last month. The India Meteorological Department gave warning of

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the impending cyclone on the 26th. On the 27th, through the All-India Radio, Vijayavada and Madras the public were warned of the severe cyclone moving north-westwards. The warning had been communicated to the Collectors of the affected districts who in turn seem to have informed the subordinates and others concerned.

“Crops over a wide area were badly affected. Telegraph and telephone communications went out of order and remained interrupted for several days. Road and rail communications in a number of places were suspended on account of the breaches. There was failure of electricity and water-supply in a number of towns. Large areas of several towns and villages were inundated. Large numbers of dwelling huts either collapsed in the floods or had their roofs blown away in the heavy gale. Even pucca houses did not escape damage. There was damage to irrigation sources through breaches and otherwise. There was loss of livestock in almost all the affected districts and loss of human life has also been reported. Several families were rendered homeless and yet others had their few belongings washed away by the floods.

“A statement setting out in detail the damage caused in each district and the relief measures adopted has been prepared and has been separately supplied to the Hon'ble Members. So I do not propose to take up the time of the House with reading a detailed account of the damage. Yet, in order to facilitate the Hon'ble Members to get an idea of the magnitude of the calamity, I may deal with it in broad outline.

“In Nellore district, in the floods of September, breaches occurred in as many as ten of the important roads and also in the flood banks of the Pennar. Over sixty irrigation tanks were also damaged besides Nellore and Sangham Anicuts. Over 1,500 dwelling houses and huts were washed away and standing crop in about 700 acres of land was damaged. Road communications in Kurnool and Cuddapah districts sustained damage. Over thirty irrigation tanks in Kurnool, the Kurnool-Cuddapah canal and its branches were breached. Standing crop in about 20,000 acres and over 9,000 acres in Cuddapah received damage. Over 19,000 houses in Kurnool and Nandyal towns were damaged as also several houses in Bellary district.

“In Guntur, the floods of September caused damage to crops in about 51,000 acres and also to over 6,000 dwelling huts. There were breaches in several roads including the main trunk road and the railway line and it was some days before railway communications were restored. The cyclone of last month caused damage to paddy crop in an area of about 38,000 acres and to other crops over an area of 18,000 acres. There was appreciable loss of livestock during the September floods. In Krishna, the floods washed away or partially damaged several thousand dwelling huts and houses, some of them in towns of Vijayavada and Masulipatnam. Masulipatnam received a rainfall of 20 inches in the course of 24 hours and the town remained flooded for a considerable time. The loss of human lives

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is great in this district, which is 651. In West Godavari district, Kollair lake and some other water sources were in floods and damaged crops in an area of over 9,000 acres in September. The cyclone of October caused loss of human life and livestock mostly in the coastal taluks through a tidal wave. Loss of life through the collapse of buildings and huts was reported from the interior taluks. It is feared that the long-term crop suffered total and widespread damage while damage to short-term crop may be as much as 75 per cent, but in this as in all other similar cases, the actual damage will be known only after some time when a thorough inspection has been made. A tidal wave swept over the coastal taluks in the East Godavari district and all villages within a distance of five miles from the coast are reported to have been submerged in two of the coastal taluks. Fifty-six persons in the district are reported missing or dead as a result of the tidal action or through collapse of houses. Over 4,000 cattle are said to have been lost, most of the loss being in the coastal taluks. Several public buildings were damaged throughout the district including the sub-treasury and police lines at Tuni. Several of the irrigation canals and tanks breached and the number of huts and houses either washed away or partly damaged will, it is feared, be over 40,000. Paddy harvested and kept ready for thrashing was submerged in some places and standing crop in an area of about a lakh and a half acres has probably been damaged. Coconut gardens in the coastal taluks are said to have suffered total loss. Rail and road communications were badly damaged through breaches. In Visakhapatnam district, Sarada, Vamsadhara and Nagavalli rivers were in spate and inundated large areas. There were also breaches on the railway line and on the roads. The contents of the sub-treasury at Anakapalle were partly damaged. Varying degrees of damage to standing crop in several thousands of acres is apprehended. Several hundred huts all over the district were damaged.

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" Prompt action was taken by the officials in all the affected districts to provide shelter in public buildings to those rendered homeless and to arrange for the rescue of those in danger, from flood. With the aid of local charity, arrangements for feeding the homeless were made. Clothes were supplied to the affected. Non-officials came forward to assist in the arrangements and local relief committees were formed everywhere. I take this opportunity of conveying to all those persons the Government's appreciation for the very valuable services rendered by them for the relief of the distressed.

" The Government instructed the Members of the Board of Revenue to tour the affected districts and to submit detailed reports of the damage to enable relief to be given without delay. Board Members gave instructions to the Collectors on the spot for the grant of monetary relief to the affected persons and for the free supply of building materials. A sum of Rs. 4 lakhs—one lakh each for Krishna and Gutnur, and half a lakh each of the districts of Bellary, Cuddapah, Kurnool and Nellore was sanctioned for affording relief to the victims of the September floods. A further sum of Rs. 2,45,000—Rs. 75,000 for Visakhapatnam, Rs. 50,000 for East

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Godavari, and Rs. 40,000 for each of the districts of West Godavari, Krishna and Guntur was sanctioned for the relief of persons affected by the cyclone. In addition, a sum of Rs. 35,000 was sanctioned from the Krishna and Godavari Cyclone Relief Fund. Besides various funds opened locally for relief work by the Relief Committees, His Excellency the Governor of Madras has issued an appeal for contributions to the Provincial Welfare Fund to be earmarked for. Flood and Cyclone Relief'.

"Supplies of rice and other foodgrains were rushed to the affected areas for feeding the homeless. Free rations were given for a few days in all the affected areas to the poor. Relief shops for the supply of essential commodities at fair prices were opened.

"Poor families rendered homeless in Guntur district were supplied in addition to building materials like bamboos, palmyrah trees and leaves, cash grants varying from Rs. 5 to Rs. 10. In Krishna, a cash grant of Rs. 25 to each family rendered homeless has been sanctioned. Wherever possible, free supply of building materials has also been made. Cash grants for the construction of huts and building materials have been given in all the affected areas. Special revenue staff has been engaged wherever necessary so that there may be no delay in the distribution of relief.

"As regards communications, diversion roads were made wherever possible. The work of repairing the damage to road communications was taken on hand without delay. Normal communications have been restored in most places affected by the September floods, and in other places, the work is proceeding apace. Instructions have also been given for according the highest priority to the repair of damaged irrigation sources, including those in proprietary areas. For their speedy restoration, special staff has been sanctioned in Krishna and Nellore districts.

"Instructions have been issued to the Director of Public Health to make arrangements for the deputation of a special staff to the districts affected by the cyclone with the necessary stores and equipment to ensure that there is no outbreak of epidemics.

"For the rehabilitation of the poor families who have lost their cattle and agricultural implements, orders have been issued for the grant of interest-free takkavi loans up to a maximum of Rs. 500, in the districts of Guntur, Krishna and Nellore. The question of extending the orders to the districts of Visakhapatnam, East and West Godavari will be taken up. Instructions have been given to the subordinate officers to ensure that there is no delay in the disposal of these loan applications.

"Orders will shortly issue that preference should be given to the areas most affected by the floods and the cyclone in supplying water for a second crop.

"Under the Board's Standing Orders, Collectors have powers of sanctioning remission of land revenue in certain circumstances. It is realised that remission on a more liberal scale will be necessary in the districts affected by the floods and cyclone. As soon as detailed proposals are received from the affected areas, the question

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of granting land revenue remission will be taken up. It has been suggested that remission should also be granted to coconut gardens and other garden crops and for lanka lands which suffered damage. This suggestion will be examined. Some other suggestions have been made by various non-officials in communications sent to the Government or to the Press; all these will be duly taken into consideration.

“ As I have already said an appeal for contributions for relief has been made by His Excellency the Governor, who has also contributed Rs. 5,000 towards relief. Several organizations have come forward to help in the collection of funds for relief. A dark cloud is hanging on the Andhra area. The distress and the misery of the poor people can very easily be imagined. The silver lining in the cloud, Sir, is the host of non-officials who have come forward with generous contributions and immediate help and personal service in giving a helping hand to the sufferers.

“ As you are aware, Sir, a part of the affected area is infested with elements who do not hesitate to use even the distress of their fellow-men for their party or political ends. The officers in the area have had to deal with this distressing situation caused by the cyclone in addition to their duties. I am glad to say that the officers of Government of all departments have acted with speed and sympathy and have harnessed the local resources for the relief of the distressed. The co-operation between officers and non-officials has been admirable and one, as it ought to be under a popular Government.

“ This calamity to the rich rice growing area of our Province is going to affect our food position. The peasantry which has slaved hard to grow the crops has sustained loss of not only the fruit of their labour but has been deprived in some cases of their dwellings and cattle. On the speedy rehabilitation of these people, depends greatly our future food position. The Government are doing their best in this direction.

“ It is an area, Sir, which has always come forward generously with monetary help to relieve distress in every part of India at all times. I hope, Sir, that liberal contributions will be made by the public to relieve the suffering of the people and help in their rehabilitation.”

MR. PRESIDENT :—“ The question is—

‘ the situation caused by the recent cyclone in the Andhra districts be considered.’

May I have an idea of how many Members are going to take part in this discussion? We have only half a day today for us. We cannot continue the discussion this afternoon but it will continue to-morrow morning. But practically in this Session we have only two days to do official business namely 17th and 18th. Tomorrow we have got half a day. We are meeting again on the 21st for discussion on the Supplemental Estimates and then we are meeting on the 23rd for doing non-official business. Seventeenth and 18th

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being the only official days, I think we can do some work to-morrow also provided we can finish the discussion on cyclone today. That is, why, I want the number of hon. Members who would like to speak on the statement made by the Hon. Minister. Though I do not want to restrict the number of speakers on such an important matter I would like them to be as brief as possible consistent with the requirements of the case so that we can finish the discussion today."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" The duration may be fixed as three minutes for each Member."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" We will see about it later as discussion goes on, and not now."

SRI A. GOVINDACHARYULU :—" May I suggest, Sir, that the statement made by the Hon. the Minister be circulated among the Members so that the relief measures taken by Government in respect of the affected districts may be examined by us in detail? We shall then be in a position to speak clearly on the subject and make our suggestions."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" May I know from the Hon. the Minister if his statement does not contain information about the relief granted by the Government? "

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The statement contains information only on a portion of the relief afforded."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" If so the Hon. Minister may arrange to have an extract from his speech relating to relief measures supplied to the Members."

* SRI. C. VEERABHADRA RAO :—" అధ్యక్షా, ఈ మధ్య ము అంధ్ర దేశములో సంభవించిన తుపానువల్ల ప్రజలకు కలిగిన కష్టనష్టముల గురించి గౌరవ నీయులు రెవిన్యూ మంత్రిగారు ప్రసంగించియున్నారు. ఇండ్లకు, పంటలకు కలిగిన నష్టము చాలా పెద్దగా ఉన్నది. తుపాను బాధితులకు ఏ యే విధముల ప్రభుత్వము వారు సహాయంచేయుచున్నది మంత్రిగారు చెప్పియున్నారు. ఈ విషయమే నేను కొన్ని సలహాలను చేయదలచినాను. ముఖ్యంగా గవర్నమెంటువారు ఇచ్చే సహాయం సరిగా బాధితులకు అందుతున్నదా లేదా అనేది ప్రభుత్వంవారు శ్రద్ధలో గమనించాలి. ఇప్పుడు ఈ సహాయం సరిగా తుపాను బాధితులకు చేరటంలేదని చెప్పకతప్పదు. ఇప్పుటికి రెండులక్షల యాభై వేల రూపాయలు తాత్కాలికంగా తుపాను బాధితులకు సహాయం చేసేసమిత్తం గవర్నమెంటువారు మంజూరు చేసియున్నారు. ఈ మొత్తం చాల తక్కువ. ఒక్కొక్క తాలూకాకే ఇంతమొత్తం చాలదు. అటువంటి పరిస్థితులలో ఈ నాలుగైదు జిల్లాలకుచేర్చి రెండులక్షల యాభై రూపాయలు ఎంతమాత్రము సరిపోదని చెప్పక తప్పదు. తుపానువల్ల ముఖ్యంగా ఇండ్లకు చాల దెబ్బతగిలింది. తాటాకు ఇండ్ల పైకప్పులు పోయినవి. వేదవారు ఉండుటకు నీడలేకుండా ఉన్నారు. కాబట్టి ఈ ప్రదేశాలకు సమీపమందున్న అడవులలోనుంచి వెదురు, తాటికొమ్మలు తెప్పించి ప్రజలకు ఉచితంగా కుంచిపెట్టించే బాధ్యత ప్రభుత్వంవారిపైన్నది. వెంటనే ఇటువంటి సహాయం చేయటానికి గవర్నమెంటువారు ప్రానుకొనవలసినదని కోరుచున్నాను.

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“ ఈ తుపానువల్ల చాలా హెచ్చుగా వరిపంట పాడైపోయింది. కాబట్టి మనకు ముఖ్య ఆహారమైనటువంటి వరిని కండించుటకు రెండు మూడు నెలలలో ఫలించే రకపు వరి విత్తనములను రైతులకు వెంటనే ఉచితముగా సరఫరా చేయించాలి. విత్తనాలే కాకుండా పంట సరిగా పండుటకు కావలసిన ఎరువులు కూడా వారికి వెంటనే సప్లయ చేయించాలి. ఈ విధంగా చేసినప్పుడే రైతు తనకు ఎచ్చిన నష్టాన్ని కొంతవరకైనా కూడా తీసుకొనగలడని మనవి చేస్తున్నాను.

“ తుపాను బాధితులకు సహాయంగా ఇస్తున్న డబ్బు నిజమైన బాధితులకు సరిగా అందటం లేదనే ఆనందానందం చాలామందికి కలుగుచున్నది కాబట్టి ఈ డబ్బును రైతులకు పంచిపెట్టే ఆఫీసర్లతో కొంతమంది non-official ను కూడా చేర్చి కల్లయితే ఈ డబ్బు రైతులకు చేరే అవకాశాలు చాలావంటాయని మనవిచేస్తున్నాను.

“ తుపానువల్ల ముఖ్యంగా ఆనేకచోట్ల వేలాది ఇండ్లు పోయినాయి. మా జిల్లాలో ఆ కావల్లి తాలూకాలో నుమారు అయిదువేల ఇండ్లు పోయాయి. ఈ ఇండ్లు తిరిగి కట్టుకొనుటకుగాను ప్రజలకు ప్రభుత్వంవారు సహాయంచేయడం ఎంతో అవసరం. ఇటు కట్టుకోడానికి నెట్లూరు, గంటూరు, కృష్ణా జిల్లాలలోనివారికి ప్రభుత్వంవారు ఆప్తులు ఇవ్వడలచినట్లును, విశాఖపట్నం, తూర్పు గోదావరి, పశ్చిమ గోదావరి వారికి ఆప్తు ఇచ్చే విషయం ఆలోచిస్తూన్నామని మంత్రిగారు వారి స్టేటు మెంటులో చెప్పియున్నారు. విశాఖపట్నం, ఉభయ గోదావరి జిల్లాలలో కూడా పక్షి పోయిన ఇండ్లు కట్టుకొనుటకు ఆప్తులు sanction చేయించవలసిందిగా ప్రభుత్వం వారిని కోరుతున్నాను. గవర్నరు మెంటువారు చేసే సహాయం సరిగా ప్రజలకు అందేటట్టు చేయటకుగాను ఆఫీసర్లను non-officials ను కలిపి వారిద్వారా సహాయము తుపాను బాధితులకు అందేటట్టు చూడవలసిందిగా నేను కోరుచున్నాను.”

* SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI :—“ Sir, the statement 1 p.m. containing the details of the damage done by the recent cyclone floods in the Visakhapatnam district is not at all up to the mark, and Sir, the estimate is considerably lower. The number of houses affected is very great. Sarvasiddhi suffered the greatest damage. That taluk alone has lost more than fifteen thousand houses. There are three rivers in this taluk and water was deep in many of the villages. The number of villages affected in this taluk was 140 and some of the houses were washed away in the floods and it was with difficulty that the Secretary of the District Congress Committee and the local non-officials reached some of the villages. They had to sail in jaggery pans. After the floods subsided the villagers were not able to identify the places where their houses were situated.”

. SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—“ I rise on a point of order, Sir. ఇప్పుడు ఈమధ్యన మా ఆంధ్ర జిల్లాలలో జరిగిన తుపాను భీభత్సం గురించి చర్చించబోతున్నాము. ముఖ్యంగా ప్రభుత్వంవారు తుపాను బాధితులకు ఎటువంటి సహాయము చేస్తున్నారో, ఇకనుండు చేస్తారో తెలుసుకోవలసియుంది. తుపాను వల్ల ప్రజలకు ఎంత నష్టము కలిగిందో ప్రభుత్వంవారికి తెలియజేయడం ఆ జిల్లా ప్రజలయొక్క ప్రతినిధులైన మా విధ్యుక్త ధర్మము. మేము చెప్పే విషయములను అరికించి తగినంత సహాయం చేయడం ప్రభుత్వంవారి విధి. కాబట్టి ఈ చర్చ జరుగుతున్న సందర్భములూ ముఖ్యంగా వ్యవసాయ శాఖ, పబ్లిక్ వర్క్స్ శాఖ, సహకార శాఖ మంత్రులు ఈ సభలో ఉండి ప్రజా

[Sri T. Purushotham] [14th November 1949]

ప్రతినిధులమీద మా ఆధిపత్యములను తెలుసుకొని ప్రజలకు సహాయము చేస్తామని హామీ ఇచ్చినట్లయితే చాలా బాగుంటుంది. కాబట్టి వ్యవసాయ శాఖ, పబ్లిక్ వర్క్స్ శాఖ, గృహ కార శాఖా మాత్రము సభలో ఉండవలెనని నిర్దేశించి అధ్యక్షుల వారిని కోరుచున్నాను."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" If it is possible and convenient other Ministers should be present and suggest some methods by which officials of the other Government departments may help in the matter."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" What all the members say will all be communicated to the several Ministers and everything will be done. All the Ministers coming and staying here is difficult. Other work will certainly suffer. I can, however, assure on behalf of the Government that any suggestion made by hon. Members will be examined. As I have already said, the Deputy Secretary is here taking notes. They will be communicated to concerned Ministers and action taken."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Notes of speeches of Hon. Ministers are also made. It does not mean that they need not be present at all."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" The concerned Ministers are here. You cannot expect all to be here."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" It only shows the interest of the Ministers."

JANAB K. UPPI :—" I take very strong objection to this. If they have got any respect for the Members, they must be here."

THE HON. SRI H. SITARAMA REDDI :—" I do not think all the Ministers are expected to be present because the House is sitting. Then does it mean that every member of the House is here? "

MR. PRESIDENT :—" Members are not in charge of administration. Whatever that may be, it seems to me that as many of the Ministers as can conveniently be here may be here. At least, it would be better if the Ministers for Finance, Food, Public Works and agriculture are here."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" On this important matter, I would suggest that every Minister present in Madras City should be here including the members."

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" Unnecessary heat is being imported into the matter. The Revenue Minister is here. The suggestions would certainly be circulated to other Ministers concerned. The Hon. Minister for Agriculture is in Bombay in connexion with an All India conference. There is no necessity for all the Ministers to be present."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" I do not agree. I suppose the Ministers are expected to be here. I am prepared to excuse some

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absence whenever there is public work to do. On an important matter like this, the concerned Ministers may be here and should make an honest attempt to be here as far as possible. The Minister for Public Works and Co-operation may be here."

SRI R. SURYANARAYANA RAO :—" Ministers who are members of this House may be here."

* SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI :—" The help should be immediate and should be in the shape of bamboo and palmyra leaves so that they may construct their huts and live there in these days when it is very cold. Sir, many towns in the district have suffered heavy losses. Chicacole town, which is to be the headquarters of the would-be North Visakhapatnam district was under water for nearly two days. The Government were obliged to take away the prisoners from the sub-jail to distant places like Narasanapeta and Chipurapalle. It was with great difficulty that officers could preserve the records."

(At this stage, Janab K. T. M. Ahamed Ibrahim, crossed the floor of the House to speak to the Premier.)

THE HON. SRI K. MADHAVA MENON :—" The Member should not cross the President and the speaker as the President should always have the speaker in view."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" This kind of crossing in front of the President is not in order."

* SRI P. VEERABHADRASWAMI :—" At Anakapalle, the river Sarada breached and there was water in the tank. In some places, the water in the street was four to six feet deep. Because the breaches occurred during the day time there was no loss of life. But the loss of the poor people who lost their huts and their belongings was very heavy. So also at Yellamanchelle, —another small town—where people were obliged to vacate their huts and take shelter in public offices. Sir, the relief that has to be given to the poor people in the different parts of the districts should be immediate as I have already stated. Sir, the next taluk that suffered much was Palakonda whereabout 150 villages have been affected. In some of these villages, there was a heavy deposit of silt in many lands and unless Government use bulldozers it is not possible to remove the silt and it may not be possible to grow paddy crops on these lands even in the coming year. Human labour cannot cope with this problem. Sir, the other taluks affected are Bobbili, Anakapalle and Bimilipatam. In all these places, the villagers have suffered heavily. There was huge loss of paddy and sugarcane crop and the jute was in many places washed away. Now, Sir, the estimate would run into some crores of rupees when the actual statistics are taken. Though it may not be possible for the Government to give relief to all those people who have lost their paddy or sugarcane or jute, it is the duty of the Government to help the ryots by giving a land revenue remission and by advancing loans

[Sri P. Veerabhadraswami] [14th November 1949]

without interest. Sir, they have lost all their agricultural implements and cattle and also manures and seeds and in the case of small cultivators it is the duty of the Government to supply at least the necessaries without taking the cost and in the case of the big ryots they may be supplied after taking the full cost. Sir, the number of tanks and channels that have breached is large and they should be repaired immediately. In Vizianagaram zamindari alone which has been taken over by the Government under the zamindari abolition, repairs to tanks and channels would come up to three lakhs of rupees according to the estimates prepared by the Estate Manager. Sir, the repairs to all these tanks and channels are to be taken up immediately so that the crop at least during the next season will be satisfactory. Otherwise, the Grow More Food campaign in the district would be greatly retarded. Sir, in the case of Palakonda taluk, water must be supplied in the month of February, free of cost to the ryots, so that they could raise the second crop. Sir, we have to devote our immediate attention to all these problems that have arisen without our foreseeing them and unless all the departments of the Government devote their time and unless the Government can contribute liberally for all these purposes it is not possible to have good crops even during next year. Sir, the people in the districts, both officials and the non-officials, vie with each other in giving relief to the poor people. If committees are constituted in the districts with the Collector as the president and officials and non-officials as members, a large amount of money can be collected. With the help that will be given by the Government, it will be possible to give help to the people who have suffered by the cyclone."

1-15
p.m.

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Mr. President, never was this Council called upon to discuss so extensive a misfortune suffered by such large numbers of people as this. It is the duty and responsibility of every member of this House and of the other House and of every public man to take interest in this great misfortune, the extent of which has been explained to us by the Hon. Minister and has also been made known to us by reports in the press."

SRI T. PURUSHOTHAM :—" May I request, Sir, that hon. Members coming from the districts affected by the cyclone may be given an opportunity to speak, as the debate will be closed at 1-30 p.m.?"

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The debate will be continued to-morrow also."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I have risen to speak just now, because I think this is an opportunity when everyone should feel the oneness of the country. Nobody should think that the people who have suffered are the people of Andhra Desa or any other part of the country; they must feel as one, they must feel that some Indians in some part of our country have suffered. Therefore it is the duty and responsibility of not only the leading men of Andhra Desa

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but also of the leading men of every part of the Province to pay attention to this great misfortune. Wherever the misfortune happens, whether it is in any part of the Presidency or in any part of the whole country, we must take up the responsibility of attending to it. We must all feel the oneness of it. It is only in that spirit that I got up to speak before some of my hon. Friends who come from the affected areas."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" The hon. Member was under the impression that the debate would close to-day at 1-30 p.m."

* DR. V. K. JOHN :—" I suggest to the Government that they should have accumulative fund for the relief of distress. I do not want to criticize the Government harshly. But if the Government had the wisdom and the imagination they could have formed a fund of many crores which can be utilised for the relief of distress when such calamities befall us unexpectedly. Year after year, in the budget, the Government must provide some funds and they should go on accumulating and make the same available to meet such distress as this occurring in any part of the Province, whether it is in Andhra Desa or in the southern districts or in the West Coast. I suggest that the Government should take courage and spend a few crores of rupees even out of public revenues and come to the Legislature for sanction. They should spend it immediately in order to relieve the distress, because if we want to collect money from the public it will take a long time before that money is collected. Immediate relief must be given by the Government and Government alone. We have a national Government. Whether it is 1 crore or 2 crores or many crores, the Government must take that money out of public revenues and spend it and relieve distress. The Government must create a fund and provide the necessary amounts in the budget every year and the fund should go on accumulating and be readily available for meeting such unexpected calamities as the present.

" Sir, as I said, everyone must feel the oneness of the country and feel the necessity for relief from this great distress. The Government should constitute a very strong committee, a very influential committee of members from all parts of the Province who will be able to collect money from people who can afford to pay and who can also see that the money is properly spent. This is an opportunity for men to do their best and for officials and non-officials to co-operate. I am told that the Sheriff may call for a meeting, but this will be only for Madras City. That Committee may work in co-operation with the Committee which both these Chambers may constitute. We claim to represent the people and we must take the responsibility of relieving their distress. Not for many years have we had such a great misfortune like the present. Let the Government constitute a Committee of the representatives of the people in the legislature and they will be able to collect as much money from the people as possible.

[Dr. V. K. John] [14th November 1949]

Every man who can give even four annas or eight annas must be glad that he has been able to do something to relieve people in this great misfortune. Let us all feel the oneness of the country and let us shown it not merely in speech-making, but in hard, sincere and conscientious work. I suggest to the Hon. the Premier and the Government that we should form a strong Committee."

MR. PRESIDENT :—" More than that, the hon. Member wants the Government to spend something immediately."

DR. V. K. JOHN :—" Yes, Sir, immediately."

* SRI M. NARAYANA RAO :—" Mr. President, I thank the Government for having given the House an opportunity to discuss the havoc caused by the cyclone recently. I also thank the Leader of the Opposition for having made a very useful and constructive suggestion. First of all, I should like to point out that this is not a calamity which has affected only three or four districts. It is a calamity which has affected the whole Province, because the three or four districts which have been directly affected have been feeding the rest of the Province. When the Hon. the Minister for Law toured our districts, I remember he said that they were all under an obligation to the West Godavari district because that district fed them. He said that if a wagon did not move from West Godavari, the people of Malabar will have to starve, and that they were under a deep debt of gratitude to the West Godavari district. So, this is a calamity which affects other districts also, for if we do not supply rice, they will suffer badly. These three or four districts supply about 7 to 10 lakhs of tons of rice to the other districts. So the other districts would lose their food supplies to this extent. Even Chittoor is fed by these districts. Even Rayalseema is fed by these districts. Rice is sent from Tadepalligudem to these parts. Though the calamity affects our districts directly, it is a calamity affecting the whole Province. It is but right that those who have benefited you and served you and fed you should have your sympathy and substantial help when they are in distress. The Hon. the Law Minister, when he toured our districts, said that they were under a deep debt of gratitude to West Godavari. Unless his speech is translated into action, it is worth nothing. He is a powerful member of the Cabinet and I hope he will see to it that the Government do their maximum. He said that people living in his district were under an obligation to the people of these affected parts. I appeal to him to give his material support. I also appeal to all the people in the Province to give all possible help in the shape of money and other things. The Government should first come to the rescue of the people and give a lot of relief. I am glad that the Government have at least now understood the magnitude of the havoc caused by the cyclone. The Hon. the Premier has said that it has been exaggerated. I might point out that this has wounded the feelings of the people of the affected areas. Mr. Kala Venkata Rao, the General Secretary of the Congress and an ex-Minister of the Province, in a

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statement issued from Vijayavada said that the Government of Madras did not seem to understand the amount of damage that has been done by the cyclone. Immediately after that, the Hon. the Premier said that there was exaggeration. I am glad that now at least the Government have come to understand the terrible havoc done by the cyclone, although the actual damage is much more than what they have estimated. After a careful scrutiny, the Government will find that the loss inflicted is much more than what is given in the statement. The Government have not estimated the damage in rupees, annas and pies. If it is estimated in rupees, annas and pies, it will be found that every district has suffered a loss of Rs. 8 or 10 crores. The West Godavari district would have suffered a damage of 8 crores of rupees. Though it is not possible for the Government to give adequate relief, the Government can go a long way in giving relief to the people affected.

“ Sir, the Hon. the Revenue Minister said that all steps had been taken to control the food prices from going up. It is not a fact, Sir. Even after 15 days have elapsed, i.e., even on the 12th of this month when I left the place, people had to go about begging for food. They have no rice and no supplies have been made to them till the 12th. People have had to stand in long queues and with the help of the police, one or two seers per family per day are being distributed. I put a question to the District Collector and asked him whether the Government will be able to feed all the people in the district till the next harvest. He said that he had 6,000 tons of paddy and that he would not only be able to feed them, but feed them sumptuously. But I am surprised that even after 15 days they are not able to supply rice. We have no food and it is because the Government machinery does not move quickly either due to the indifference or the callousness of the Government officials, or whatever it may be. It is a fact that we have plenty of materials. Even now in the black-market, rice is sold at 12 annas or a rupee a seer very secretly. For people of responsible status, it is difficult to get rice in the blackmarket.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“ How long will the hon. Member take to finish his speech? ”

SRI M. NARAYANA RAO:—“ I should like to have ten minutes more, Sir.”

MR. PRESIDENT:—“ The hon. Member may continue his speech to-morrow. The House will now adjourn and meet again at 2-30 p.m. to-morrow.”

VI.—PAPERS PLACED ON THE TABLE OF THE HOUSE.

1. *Proposals for the Economic Development of Rayalaseema—Report by Sri P. V. Subba Rao, Development Commissioner.*

2. *Notification appended to G.O. No. 1698, L.A., dated 12th August 1949, regarding the constitution of Gobichettipalayam (Coimbatore) Municipality.*

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3. *The Madras Maintenance of Public Order (Removal of Doubts and Amendment) Ordinance, 1949 (Madras Ordinance No. I of 1949).*

4. *The Madras Acts (Removal of Doubts) Ordinance, 1949 (Madras Ordinance No. II of 1949).*

5. *The Madras Drugs (Control) Ordinance, 1949 (Madras Ordinance No. III of 1949).*

6. *The Madras Maintenance of Public Order Ordinance, 1949 (Madras Ordinance No. IV of 1949).*

7. *The Madras Buildings (Lease and Rent Control) Ordinance, 1949 (Madras Ordinance No. V of 1949).*

8. *The Madras Essential Articles Control and Requisitioning (Temporary Powers) Ordinance, 1949 (Madras Ordinance No. VI of 1949).*

9. *The Madras Tenants and Ryots Protection Ordinance, 1949 (Madras Ordinance No. VII of 1949).*

10. *The Madras Preservation of Private Forests Ordinance, 1949 (Madras Ordinance No. VIII of 1949).*

11. *The Madras Prohibition (Amendment) Ordinance, 1949 (Madras Ordinance No. IX of 1949).*

12. *The Madras Jute Goods Control Ordinance, 1949 (Madras Ordinance No. X of 1949).*

13. *Statement showing the Resolutions passed by the House Committee during the ninth session of the Council and the action taken thereon.*

14. *G.O. No. 2031, L.A., dated 4th October 1949, regarding fresh polls to be held at the Eddanapudi Polling Station—Circle XX, Guntur District Board.*

15. *G.O. No. 2096, L.A., dated 11th October 1949, regarding the inclusion of Sri K. Kotilingappa Chetty in the list of valid nominations for Palmaner Panchayat Board (Chittoor) Elections.*

16. *The Madras Maintenance of Public Order Bill, 1949 (L.A. Bill No. 24 of 1949) as passed by the Assembly and received therefrom in the Council.*

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APPENDIX I.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 3 asked by Sri R. Surya narayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 14th November 1949, page 228 supra.]

Clause (a)—Yes. The amounts at the credit of the several funds at the end of 1947-48 are given below :—

Name of fund.	Cash.	Government Securities (face value.)
	RS.	RS.
1 Provincial Minor Ports Fund	7,78,936	45,76,000
2 Tuticorin Port Fund	79,737	1,21,500
3 Kakinada Landing and Shipping Fund ..	66,215	6,46,400
4 Masulipatnam Landing and Shipping Fund ..	2,755	27,200
5 Cuddalore Landing and Shipping Fund ..	12,315	69,700
6 Porto Novo Landing and Shipping Fund ..	184	47,000
7 Nagapattinam Landing and Shipping Fund ..	20,763	
8 Adirampattinam Landing and Shipping Fund ..	1,368	
9 Kozhikode Landing and Shipping Fund ..	44,131	22,900
10 Ponnani Landing and Shipping Fund ..	4,727	45,400
11 Tellicherry Landing and Shipping Fund ..	11,689	30,500
12 Badagara Landing and Shipping Fund ..	(Newly constituted from 15-3-1949)	
13 Mangalore Landing and Shipping Fund ..	58,040	84,900
14 Malpe Landing and Shipping Fund ..	3,007	8,200
15 Hangarkotta Landing and Shipping Fund ..	2,954	8,800
16 Coondapur Landing and Shipping Fund ..	5,352	29,900
17 Kasargod Landing and Shipping Fund ..	(Newly constituted from 1-5-1949)	
18 Tuticorin Port Trust Fund	41,544	10,61,600
19 Pamban and Kilakarai Pilotage Fund ..	1,170	2,61,700
20 Azhikkal and Kozhikode Pilotage Fund ..	421	..
21 Mangalore Pilotage Fund	320	..
22 Coondapur Pilotage Fund	171	..

Clause (b)—By enhancing the rates of port dues, pilotage dues, landing and shipping dues, shed rent, ground rent, etc., as and when necessary.

Clause (c)—The purposes for which these funds have been constituted are as follows :—

Provincial Minor Ports Fund and Tuticorin Port Fund.—The Minor Ports Fund is constituted for meeting all expenses incurred on account of minor ports except Tuticorin and the Tuticorin Port Fund is constituted for meeting all expenses incurred on account of Tuticorin Port relating to the following items :—

(i) The pay and allowances of all persons upon the establishment of the ports,

(ii) the costs of buoys, beacons, lights and all other works maintained chiefly for the benefit of vessels being in or entering or leaving the ports or passing through the rivers or channels leading thereto.

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(iii) pensions, allowances and gratuities of persons who have been employed in the port,

(iv) with the previous sanction of the Government, contributions towards the support of public hospitals or dispensaries suitable for the reception or relief of seamen or otherwise towards the provision of sanitary superintendence and medical aid for shipping in the port and for seamen, whether ashore or afloat, belonging to vessels in the port, and

(v) with the like sanction, contributions towards sailors, homes, institutes, rest houses and coffee houses and for other purposes connected with the health, recreation and temporal well-being of sailors.

Landing and Shipping Fund at the respective ports where such fund exists.—For providing facilities for the loading and discharge of cargo and cattle and for the embarkation and disembarkation of passengers and troops by constructing wharves, jetties and piers, providing storage facilities for cargo by constructing godowns, construction of passenger waiting sheds, providing lights along the wharves and roads for facilitating landing and transport of goods, etc., providing cranes, maintaining dredgers to deepen channels along private and Government wharves, for facilitating landing and shipping of cargo, etc., direct from and into vessels and meeting the cost of establishment provided therefor.

Tuticorin Port Trust Fund.—For providing all reasonable facilities for

(a) landing, shipping, or transshipping passengers and goods between vessels in the port and the wharves, piers, quays or docks in possession of the Board;

(b) receiving, removing, shifting, transporting, storing or delivering goods brought within the Board's premises;

(c) carrying passengers by rail, trainway or otherwise within the limits of the port, subject to such restrictions and conditions as the Provincial Government may seem fit to impose;

(d) receiving and delivering, transporting and booking and despatching goods originating in the vessels in the Port and intended for carriage by the neighbouring railways, or *vice versa*, as a railway company or administration under the Indian Railways Act, 1890; and

(e) for meeting the cost of establishment thereof.

Pilotage fund at the respective ports where such funds exist.—The expenses on account of pilotage such as pay and allowances of pilots, etc.

Clause (d)—Yes, as and when required.

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Clause (c)—The expenditure involved under various items and the maintenance charges therefor are available in the budget estimates of the respective funds concerned sanctioned each year by the Government. However a statement of expenditure for the year 1947-48 is given below :—

		RS.
1. Provincial Minor Ports Fund.—		
(i) Establishment charges including Traveling Allowances and payment of pension and gratuities	...	3,53,333
(ii) Contingent charges including cost of stores and maintenance and working of Aga lights, dredgers, buoys, moorings and beacons, port boats, flagstaff, motor launch, etc.	...	56,397
(iii) Works expenditure such as annual repairs to steam launches, buoys, boats, flagstaff, etc., and petty construction and annual repairs to port structures including expenditure on post-war reconstruction schemes	...	3,14,242
2. Kakinada Landing and Shipping Fund.—		
(i) Establishment charges on dredgers, tugs, etc.	...	60,538
(ii) Cost of stores including fuel and water and contingent establishment	...	54,786
(iii) Repairs to craft, wharves, groynes, buildings, under Public Works charges	...	20,166
3. Masulipatam Landing and Shipping Fund.—		
(i) Establishment charges, etc.	...	6,565
(ii) Reclamation of low lying area opposite to wharf wall, repairs to wharf wall and repairs to the stone bund formed across the salt creek	...	8,678
4. Cuddalore Landing and Shipping Fund.—		
(i) Establishment charges, etc.	...	20,147
(ii) Cost of fuel oil, stores and conveyance of stores, etc.	...	26,870
(iii) Repairs to wharf walls, repairs to dredger, oil and water barge, etc.	...	10,251
5. Nagapattinam Landing and Shipping Fund.—		
(i) Establishment charges, etc.	...	8,158
(ii) Repairing the wharf walls and underpinning the foundations; repairs to foreshore boundary walls including provision of gates, repairs to Dredger " Naga ", etc.	...	4,349

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	RS.
6. Kozhikode Landing and Shipping Fund.—	
(i) Establishment charges, etc.	28,189
(ii) Repairs and renewals to truck lines; repairs to pier structures of both north and south piers; supply of iron materials for repairs to pier structures; repairs and renewals to fender system of both north and south piers painting the piers, etc., such as maintenance charges by way of repairs and renewals	36,420
7. Tellicherry Landing and Shipping Fund.—	
(i) Establishment charges, etc.	7,173
(ii) Repairs to pier and fender piles and other works such as maintenance, etc.	18,187
8. Mangalore Landing and Shipping Fund.—	
(i) Establishment charges, etc.	47,431
(ii) Repairs to dredgers, launches, pontoons, landing and shipping, buildings, roads, wharves, etc. (including the cost of Naval Fueling Base for Rs. 12,000)	23,059
9. Malpe Landing and Shipping Fund.—	
(i) Establishment charges, etc.	3,377
(ii) Maintenance of wharves, buildings, etc.	1,134
10. Porto Novo Landing and Shipping Fund.—	
(i) Establishment charges, etc.	2,516
(ii) Maintenance of jetty and repairs to brick revetments, etc.	556
11. Adirampattinam Landing and Shipping Fund.—	
Establishment charges, etc.	415
12. Ponnani Landing and Shipping Fund.—	
(i) Establishment charges	2,516
(ii) Repairs to wharves and goods sheds	582
13. Coondapoor Landing and Shipping Fund.—	
Establishment charges	3,335
14. Hangarkotta Landing and Shipping Fund.—	
Establishment charges	1,738
15. Pamban and Kilakarai Pilotage Fund.—	
Establishment charges	9,747
16. Azhikkal and Kozhikode Pilotage Fund.—	
Establishment charges	2,275

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	RS.
17. Mangalore Pilotage Fund.—	
Establishment charges 	1,482
18. Coondapoor Pilotage Fund.—	
Establishment charges 	791
19. Tuticorin Port Fund.—	
(i) Establishment charges, etc. 	36,279
(ii) Contingent charges including cost of stores and maintenance and working of Aga lights, etc. 	9,859
(iii) Repairs to motor launch, buoys, motoring, beacons, etc. 	6,100
20. Tuticorin Port Trust Fund.—	
(i) Establishment charges, etc. 	87,130
(ii) Working of dredger “Tuticorin” including contribution to accident and depreciation fund 	2,96,124
(iii) Repairs to goods shed, jetties, etc. ...	75,424

Clause (f).—Yes.

Clause (g).—No, in so far as the various Landing and Shipping Funds and Pilotage Funds are concerned. In exceptional cases loans and free grants from the Minor Ports Fund to the various Landing and Shipping Funds are sanctioned by the Government.

Clause (h).—Yes. The Government have sanctioned a loan of Rs. 4,23,100 subject to certain conditions to Messrs. Air Steamer and General Agencies, Limited (now designated Swadeshi Steamship Company, Limited, Madras), from the Provincial Minor Ports Fund to aid the company to run the Tuticorin-Colombo Steamer Service.

Clause (i).—The Government have not laid down any set of conditions to govern all cases. Each case will be examined on its merits.

Clause (j).—No.

Clause (k).—The conditions governing the loan granted to the Swadeshi Steamship Company, Limited, Madras, are as follows:—

(i) The maximum amount of the loan would be Rs. 7½ lakhs but the amount that can be drawn at any time should not be more than the capital of the company actually subscribed by the shareholders;

(ii) the loan will be for a period for ten years;

(iii) if the company is not making any profits, the loan will be interest free for three years. But if the company is making profits, the loan will bear interest at a rate equivalent to the

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dividend in shareholders up to a maximum of the rate of interest which the Port Fund Securities are earning from time to time. This rate of interest will be fixed by the Government in consultation with the Examiner of Local Fund Accounts;

(iv) from the fourth year the loan shall bear interest at a rate equivalent to the rate obtained on port securities as fixed by the Government;

(v) if the dividends exceed 4 per cent at any period till the loan is wiped off the short payments in interest of first three years shall be made good;

(vi) the Government have the first charge over the assets of the company till the repayment of the loan;

(vii) the loan should be repaid from the fourth year in seven equal instalments;

(viii) the company will have the option of repayment of the loan earlier if they like;

(ix) safeguards will be prescribed for the compulsory recovery of the loan if in the opinion of the Government the company is being managed in an unbusiness like manner. The Government shall be the sole judge to decide this issue;

(x) the vessel to be purchased should be mortgaged to the Government in addition to the unencumbered assets of the company; and

(xi) the Presidency Port Officer should be a Director of the Company till the loan is completely recovered and shall have power to call for and scrutinise all the accounts of the company.

APPENDIX II.

[Vide answer to starred question No. 5 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 14th November 1949, page 233 supra.]

FINANCE DEPARTMENT.

G.O. No. 812, dated 6th August 1949.

[Allowance—Dearness allowance to Government servants—
Consolidated orders—Issued.]

READ—the following papers :—

G.O. No. 827, Finance, dated 25th October 1947.

G.O. No. 99, Finance, dated 29th January 1948.

G.O. No. 693, Finance, dated 4th July 1949.

Order—No. 812, Finance, dated 6th August 1949.

His Excellency the Governor of Madras is pleased to issue, in supersession of all previous orders on the subject, the following

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consolidated orders regarding the rates of dearness allowance admissible with effect from 1st January 1949 to Government servants serving in this Province under the administrative control of the Government of Madras:—

Pay.	Dearness allowance per mensem.
	RS.
1 Government servants on pay not exceeding Rs. 20.	18
2 Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 20 but below Rs. 40.	19
3 Government servants on pay of Rs. 40.	21
4 Government servants on the exceeding Rs. 40 but not exceeding Rs. 60.	22
5 Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 60 but not exceeding Rs. 100.	24
6 Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 100 but not exceeding Rs. 200.	17½ per cent of pay <i>plus</i> an additional sum of Rs. 8.
7 Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 200 but not exceeding Rs. 300.	17½ per cent of pay <i>plus</i> an additional sum of Rs. 6.
NOTE.—Officers drawing over Rs. 200 but below Rs. 205 will be allowed to draw dearness allowance at the rates applicable to group 6 if they find it more advantageous.	
8 All other Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 300 but not exceeding Rs. 400.	17½ per cent of pay provided that members of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. shall be paid Rs. 70.
NOTE.—Officers drawing over Rs. 300 but below Rs. 305 will be allowed to draw dearness allowance at the rate applicable to group 7, if they find it more advantageous.	
9 Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 400 but not exceeding Rs. 500.	70
10 Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 500 but not exceeding Rs. 750.	85
11 Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 750 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	100
12 Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,000.	10 per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 150.

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Pay.	Dearness allowance per mensem.
	Rs.
13 Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 2,000 but not exceeding Rs. 2,150.	The amount by which the pay falls short of Rs. 2,150.
14 Unmarried Officers—	
(a) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 250 but not exceeding Rs. 1,000.	10 per cent of pay subject to a maximum of Rs. 75 provided that members of the I.A.S. and I.P.S. shall be paid a minimum of Rs. 40.
(b) Government servants on pay exceeding Rs. 1,000 but not exceeding Rs. 1,075.	The amount by which the pay falls short of Rs. 1,075.

(By order of His Excellency the Governor)

T. N. S. RAGHAVAN,
Secretary to Government.

To the Accountant-General, Madras.

To all Heads of Departments.

To the Departments of Secretariat (all sections including Central Cash Bureau).

,, Director of Information and Publicity.

,, Secretary, Madras Public Service Commission (with C.L.).

,, Chairman, Tribunal of Disciplinary Proceedings.

,, Principal Private Secretary to Hon'ble Premier.

,, Hon'ble the Chief Justice, High Court of Judicature (with C.L.).

,, Chairman, Madras Port Trust (with C.L.).

,, Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of Finance (with C.L.).

,, Secretary to Government, Finance Department of other Provincial Governments (with C.L.).

,, Audit Officer, Tungabhadra Project, Mallapuram, Hospet.

,, Secretary, I.C.S. Association (with C.L.).

,, Secretary, Hindu Religious Endowment Board.

,, Registrar, Annamalai University (with C.L.).

Copy to the Manager, Reserve Bank of India, Madras.

,, Manager, Scientific Instrument Company, Limited, No. 30, Mount Road, Madras-2.

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APPENDIX III.

[Vide answer to clause (b) of starred question No. 8 asked by Sri R. Suryanarayana Rao at the meeting of the Legislative Council held on 14th November 1949, page 241 supra.]

(i) *List of staff employed in the Prohibition Staff College, Madras.—*

Serial number and name of the post.		Number employed.
(1)		(2)
1 Principal ..	..	1
2 Vice-Principal ..	..	1
3 Chief Law Instructor ..	..	1
4 Chief Drill Instructor ..	..	1
5 Orderly Sergeant ..	..	1
6 Assistant Law Instructors ..	..	16
7 Assistant Drill Instructors ..	..	16
8 Clerical staff ..	..	12
9 Office Orderlies ..	..	4
10 Mess Orderlies ..	..	5
11 Principal's Orderly ..	..	1
12 Vice-Principal's Orderly ..	..	1
13 Chief Law Instructor's Orderly ..	..	1
14 Chief Drill Instructor's Orderly ..	..	1
15 Armoury Guards ..	..	6
16 Watchmen ..	..	6
17 Watermen ..	..	14
18 Drivers ..	..	2
19 Armourer ..	..	1
20 Scavengers ..	..	13
21 Petty officer for armoury guard ..	..	1
22 Buglers ..	..	2

(ii) *Courses of study prescribed for the various grades of officers.—*The course of training of the Sub-Inspectors and Petty Officers include relevant portions of the Indian Penal Code, Indian Evidence Act, Medical Jurisprudence, Police Standing Orders, Survey and Plan Drawing, Special Laws and Local Laws (Indian Police Act V of 1861, the Madras District Police Act XXIV of 1859, Madras City Police Act of 1888, the Town Nuisances Act III of 1889, the Madras Gaming Act III of 1930, the Cattle, Trespass Act X of 1871, the Madras Motor Vehicles Act IV of 1939 and the Madras Motor Vehicles Rules, 1940, the Madras Traffic Rules 1939, the Madras Motor Vehicles Taxation Act III of 1931, the Indian Explosives Act IV of 1884, the Explosives Substances Act VI of 1908, the Identification of Prisoners Act XXXIII of 1920, the Indian Arms Act XI of 1878, the Madras Prohibition Act of 1937). The main training is in matters relating to

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the Madras Prohibition Act, the rules issued thereunder and the Excise standing orders. The Sub-Inspectors and petty officers are also given instructions in the Tottenham system of correspondence, maintenance of accounts, Madras Travelling Allowance Rules and maintenance of departmental registers. Special attention is given to teaching the recruits how to conduct enquiries, charge cases and conduct prosecutions, tactical exercises are also conducted in—

(1) Recording information and dealing with informants.

(2) Contacting village officers, Officers of other departments, leaders of the public and eliciting information and enlisting co-operation.

(3) Making searches of (a) persons and vehicles in the open and (b) houses with and without warrant.

(4) Drawing up search list and mahazar.

(5) Making arrests, taking bail bonds with and without sureties.

(6) Custody of accused persons and contrabands and disposal of contraband.

(7) Writing up occurrence reports registering them, examining entries, conducting investigation and inquires.

(8) Charge-sheeting, releasing and so on of accused.

(9) Conducting prosecution, examining and cross-examining and re-examining witnesses. Treating witnesses as hostile and dealing with them while arguing cases in court.

(10) Maintaining crime register, classifying offences, maintaining history sheets of villages and criminals.

(11) Patrolling and check patrolling and items of work to be done during such patrolling.

(12) Inspecting licensed premises.

(13) Maintaining beat books.

(14) All details of Station-house work such as—

(a) **maintaining** general diary;

(b) cash book, contingent register, special raid advance register, and recouping contingent money;

(c) maintaining a list of black list villages;

(d) maintaining a list of advisory committee members of the distinct M.L.Cs., M.L.As., important officers and leaders;

(e) maintaining contraband and contraband register with special instructions to see that the final disposal of each contraband is watched and noted with dates;

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(f) maintenance of travelling allowance bill register with dates of submission, sanction and disbursement;

(g) maintenance of stock file and

(h) maintaining crime charts.

The guards are being given instructions regarding arrests, searches, and use of hand-cuffs. Instructions regarding their duties under the Madras Prohibition Act, use and maintenance of fire-arms. Lectures on Government Servants' Conduct Rules, discipline and service rules are also given.

All the recruits are given a course in drill and physical training including arms, lathi and raid drill. Physical training, musketry and drill are from 6 a.m. to 8 a.m.

The period of training is one year for Sub-Inspectors and petty officers and six months for Prohibition Guards.



